



VOL. XCIX—No. 58

# The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

FURNACE COAL  
HALL & WALKER  
1232 Government St., Phone 83.

EIGHTEEN PAGES



## 1908 Wedding Presents

This Season gifts to the bride will, it is foretold, frequently take the form of an ornament she can wear. By so doing, donors may avoid giving presents of an absurd character and may bestow something of real service.

### Brooches and Bracelets

are presents most brides would gladly cherish as souvenirs, for like the proverbial hairpin, a woman can never have too many brooches or bracelets. You will find a splendid selection here—an endless variety—at all prices from the gorgeous real gold diamond-set, tourmaline, aquamarine, or peridot-set creations down to the plain gold-filled Jewel Set Brooch or the "Olga Nethersole" Bangie. All the very latest designs in Brooches and Bracelets; all undeniable values.

### Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths.

Government St., Victoria, B.C.

## YOURS FOR A GOOD BREAKFAST

### HAM    BACON    EGGS    SAUSAGE

Armour's Shield Brand Mild-Cured Hams, per lb. .... 18c  
Armour's Shield Brand Mild-Cured Bacon, per lb. .... 20c

New Laid Strictly Fresh Eggs, per dozen - 35c

Large Tested Eggs, 2 dozen for ..... 55c  
Ye Olde English Sausage, delicious and guaranteed pure. Per lb.. 20c

### GARDENING SEASON IS HERE

Rennie's Famous Flower and Garden Seeds. Per package .. 5c and 10c

### DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers,

1316 Government Street.

Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

There is no reason why the up-to-date woman should wear Shoes that do not please her; she won't if she wears

### + "Cross" Shoes +

conceded to be "just the proper thing" by all choice dressers. A wide choice in styles; also the "Cross" Oxfords in tans and black, etc.

### McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your shoes will be right if you get them here

Cracking a joke does not necessarily impair its value.

"Cracking" a bottle of Lemp's Beer does not impair its value either. Indeed, when you have poured it out into a glass and tasted the sparkling deliciousness of this strengthening beverage is when its true value appears. "Better than the best," it has a sparkle, flavor and vim all its own; just that superiority, tangible to the taste, but difficult to define. If you order Lemp's Beer for your next drink at any hotel, bar or cafe, you will appreciate exactly what we mean. If your dealer offers you an inferior brand for home consumption, do not accept it, but 'phone us and we will see that you are supplied correctly with "Lemp's."

### PITMER & LEISER

Wholesale Distributors.

## STOESSEL GETS DEATH SENTENCE

Court Recommends That it Be Committed to Ten Years in Prison

### FRIENDS ASK FOR PARDON

Dramatic Scenes in the Court When Sentence Was Pronounced

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Lieutenant-General Stoessel was condemned to death this evening by the military court for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese.

General Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division at Port Arthur, was ordered reprimanded for a disciplinary offense which was not connected with the surrender, and General Smirnoff, general commandant of the fortress, and Major-General Reiss, chief of staff to General Stoessel, were acquitted on the charge against them for lack of proof.

The court recommended that the death sentence on Lieutenant-General Stoessel be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress, and that he be excluded from the service. General Vodar, president of the court, read the sentences amid a tense silence. By a great effort of will General Stoessel maintained a rigid soldiery impassiveness. Smirnoff also was seemingly unmoved, but there were tears in the eyes of General Reiss.

The sentence of death was pronounced upon General Stoessel for surrendering the fortress before all the means for defense had been exhausted for failing to enforce his authority and for military misdemeanor.

Commutation of the sentence was asked on the ground that "Port Arthur was beset by overwhelming forces, that it was held for months under General Stoessel's leadership with an unexampled stubbornness which astonished the world, that several assaults had been repulsed with tremendous losses on the part of the enemy, that General Stoessel throughout the siege had maintained the heroic courage of the defenders, and finally, that he had taken an energetic part in three campaigns."

#### Plead for Pardon.

Before the sentence was read measures were taken to prevent a demonstration in favor of Stoessel by a number of the younger officers and witnesses who were present. These later sent a dispatch to the Empress saying that they would humbly bear testimony that General Stoessel was the soul of the defense of Port Arthur, that he had always encouraged and put heart in the garrison to the best of his endeavor, and that in case of war they would wish to serve again under such a hero. They asked the Empress graciously to bespeak the Emperor's pardon.

There was a dramatic moment after the reading of the sentence when a detachment of soldiers filed into the hall. The spectators, thinking they were about to seize General Stoessel, displayed great excitement, several women fainting. It developed, however, that this was merely a guard for the disposal of the court. General Stoessel, who was accompanied by his son, was the object of a sympathetic demonstration, friends kissing and shaking him by the hand as he left the court leaning on his son's shoulder. A public festival is being organized by the municipality of St. Petersburg in honor of the defenders of the fortress.

#### Hero No Longer.

The passing of sentence of death upon Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel is a harsh and tragic end for the Russian commander who three years ago was acclaimed around the world as the hero of Port Arthur. Even Stoessel's former enemies, the Japanese, have come forward to say that he does not deserve this treatment at the hands of his country. The basis of the indictments under which Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, General Fock, who commanded the fourth East Siberian division at Port Arthur, and Major-General Reiss, chief of staff to Gen. Stoessel, were tried for their lives, was a secret report made by

#### NEWS SUMMARY

- Page 1—Budget speech in legislature, Stoessel's death sentence.
- 2—Hon. R. G. Tatlow delivers budget speech in the legislature.
- 3—Hon. R. G. Tatlow submits estimates to legislature. General local news.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people, British press opinion. Letters to the editor. Hotel arrivals.
- 6—No. 3 company of the Fifth regiment hold banquet. General local news.
- 7—Loschavo case in the police court. New sanitary inspector is appointed. Rev. Tremanay Dunstan on the Prodigal Son. General local news.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Marine.
- 11—Proposed amendments to the Dominion election laws. Hon. Mr. Tatlow's budget speech, continued.
- 12—Real estate advertisements.
- 13—Real estate advertisements.
- 14—News of the mainland.
- 15—Financial and commercial.
- 16—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
- 17—Hon. Mr. Tatlow's budget speech, continued.
- 18—David Spencer Limited's ad.

Lieut.-Gen. Smirnoff on the defence of Port Arthur. Smirnoff was acting commander of the fortress, Stoessel being commander of Kwang Tung peninsula. Smirnoff categorically accused Stoessel of cowardice and incapacity, and finally of the deliberate and treasonable hastening of the surrender to save his own life and in defiance of the decisions of two successive councils of war. The report was extremely biased. It showed the most bitter personal enmity and showed that the high officers of the Port Arthur garrison in the darkest days of the siege were almost at one another's throats.

**Mr. McCarthy Will Run**  
Calgary, Alta., Feb. 20.—M. S. McCarthy accepted the unanimous Conservative nomination at the convention held here today.

**Cut Officer's Head Off**  
San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 20.—George Dixon, a carpenter on the American collier Abarendo, killed Walter Wecher, one of the officers of the collier, this afternoon. The crime was committed on board the vessel. Dixon swung an axe and completely severed the officer's head. The reason for the murder is to be found in the fact that Dixon had been placed in irons recently. Dixon reported the murder and asked the second officer to put him in the ship brig. A board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the occurrence.

## POLICE FRUSTATE TERRORISTS PLOTS

Plans to Kill Prominent Persons—Many Conspirators Are Arrested

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Attempts that had been planned against the lives of exalted personages were frustrated by the police tonight by a succession of arrests in various parts of the city, aggregating 50 men and women. This is the greatest number of terrorists ever taken by the police in the capital. The majority of them were heavily armed with bombs and they made desperate resistance against the police. During the course of the arrests ten policemen were wounded and one was killed.

The operations centered around the palace of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaiwitsch, who, it is surmised, was the immediate project of the plot. Late today several hundred gendarmes drew a cordon around an entire city block in the vicinity of the Grand Duke's palace.

Agents of the police searched these from top to bottom, and unearthed stores of explosives and firearms. A fashionably dressed woman was arrested on the street. She carried a muff, which contained a quantity of dynamite, and was escorted by a man who wore a flag under his belt. Both opened fire when the police appeared, wounding three of them.

Another woman who was arrested at the entrance of the Ussupoff park killed a policeman during the struggle. Two men were arrested in the Grand Morskaia, one of whom is a notorious Italian anarchist. While the police were arresting a terrorist on Basil street he dangerously wounded two of them. It is expected that the police will make further efforts tomorrow to round up other members of the terrorists, who have been organized vigorously and planning outrages on a large scale.

### RIOTS OF UNEMPLOYED

Crowd of Foreigners Marching in Philadelphia Streets Have Collision with Police

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.—The marching of nearly a thousand foreigners upon the city hall today, where they said they intended to make a demonstration for work precipitated a riot in Broad street, in the heart of the city, late today, and twenty persons were injured before the police dispersed the marchers and arrested fourteen of them. The men marched from the station in the lower portion of the city. The leaders and a score of others in line carried red flags having black borders. When they reached Broad street, a few blocks before the city hall, several wagons attempted to pass through the lines, and the drivers were dragged from their seats by the marchers and badly beaten.

Policemen ran to the rescue and a riot car was sent in. When a large force of police reached the scene a general fight ensued. Some of the marchers used revolvers and began firing at the police, and the mounted officers, riding into the center of the fight, used their batons right and left upon the heads of the leaders. In the melee three policemen were shot and slightly wounded and a bystander was struck in the leg by a stray bullet. Reserve police officers Abbott and Smith were severely beaten, and were removed to a hospital. Harry Druding, one of the drivers in question, was beaten and nearly stripped of his clothes.

Fourteen participants in the demonstration were severely clubbed by the police and were sent to the hospital. These fourteen were the foremost in the march, and marchers or other flag-carriers who were singled out by the police and arrested when it was ascertained that the men had secured no permit from the city officials to march and were beaten.

The charge against the men arrested is inciting to riot. Jos. Troil is declared by the police to be the leader of the marchers. Nearly all carried weapons of some kind. They deny being anarchists.

#### Drowned at the Sault.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 20.—While crossing on the ice to the Michigan Soo this morning, a young Australian, named Jandarin Frigaire, was drowned. A companion who fell in at the same time was rescued.

#### Trappist Prior Dead.

Antigonish, N. S., Feb. 20.—Rev. Father Eugene Prior, of the monastery of Petit Clairvaux, Tracadie, died at the monastery today. The deceased was a member of the La Trappe order, and came to this country about five years ago from France. His death was due to pneumonia.

## IMMIGRATION ACT NOW IN COURT

Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus in Case of Two Japanese

### BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Argument on Behalf of the Province to Be Presented Today

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—A big legal fight to test the validity of the Natal act was started this afternoon before Chief Justice Hunter by an application for a writ of habeas corpus to release the two Japanese arrested a week ago for entering British Columbia.

D. G. Macdonell, who is believed to represent the Dominion as much as he does the Japanese, attacked the Natal act. He urged that it was repugnant to federal laws and to the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Chief Justice Hunter commented that the best point was the latter.

Adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock till tomorrow, when Robert Cassidy, K.C., will uphold the provincial act in argument.

An immediate appeal to the full court here will be taken, whichever way the first decision goes, and the case will be eventually carried to the privy council.

#### Court Festivities.

London, Feb. 20.—The formal and official opening of the London social season, which was postponed a fortnight ago on account of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince at Lisbon, occurred here to-night when King Edward and Queen Alexandra held court at Buckingham Palace. Despite the fact that the court is mourning for the Portuguese royal family, the scene tonight lost none of its usual brilliancy. The members of the cabinet, diplomatic corps and other dignitaries, appeared in gold-braided uniforms, the ladies with handsome gowns glittering with gold. A narrow band of crepe worn on the left arm was the only sign of mourning.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Reports of the numerous recent severe battles in Morocco which have been printed in the newspapers here, with the accompanying rumors that Gen. d'Amade's army is really in serious straits through reverses at the hands of the tribesmen, led to a lengthy discussion of the Moroccan question today in the senate, which finally adopted a vote of confidence in the government's course.

Senator Gaudin de Villaine contended that the recent murderous attacks upon the French troops at close quarters indicated that the government should increase the army and end the intolerable situation in Morocco.

"We are face to face," he said, "with the dilemma of evacuating Morocco or dispatching an army of 100,000 troops to that country. While we are debating, Spain is taking all she pleases on the coast, and one day Great Britain will take Tangier."

Comte de Treveneau favored a wider action on the part of the government.

Gen. Picquart, the minister of war, responded at some length. He denied as false the sensational reports which were coming out of Morocco, and claimed that Gen. d'Amade was succeeding in his mission, which always must be carried out in accordance with the delicate restrictions of the Algeciras act. The general situation, he said, in Morocco is excellent.

The chamber of deputies will tomorrow take up the discussion of the new question propounded by M. Jaures the Socialist leader.

### SNOW REMOVAL COSTLY

Montreal Street Railway Company Concluded That it Was Being Fleeced

Montreal, Feb. 20.—The Montreal Street Railway company this evening accused the city of robbing it by presenting false statements of the number of men engaged in cleaning the snow off the streets.

The street railway is under contract with the city to pay half the cost of snow removed from streets where its tracks run, and for years has complained of the extravagant system run by the city in the interests of patronage-seeking aldermen. Late it has been seeking inspectors seeing how the work was done. The contractor reported to the company that frequently when the civic statement showed eight men engaged in a gang, only four or six were really at work, while the men were a useless lot, who spent their time loafing as much as they could.

The company wrote the city roads committee to this effect and demanded compensation for the extra work received with indignation by the road committee, and Chairman Lariviere declared that there was no truth in the reports, and that City Surveyor Barlow was prepared to substantiate his accounts, while the company's inspectors had evidently made a mistake.

A meeting will be held, which is expected to result in a formal statement on the antiquated system of snow removal at present in use by the city, under which the cost of removing the snow after the past few weeks' storms has already reached \$150,000.

## TASK IN MOROCCO HARD FOR FRANCE

Senators Urge More Energetic Action—War Ministers Denies Reports

Paris, Feb. 20.—Reports of the numerous recent severe battles in Morocco which have been printed in the newspapers here, with the accompanying rumors that Gen. d'Amade's army is really in serious straits through reverses at the hands of the tribesmen, led to a lengthy discussion of the Moroccan question today in the senate, which finally adopted a vote of confidence in the government's course.

Senator Gaudin de Villaine contended that the recent murderous attacks upon the French troops at close quarters indicated that the government should increase the army and end the intolerable situation in Morocco.

"We are face to face," he said, "with the dilemma of evacuating Morocco or dispatching an army of 100,000 troops to that country. While we are debating, Spain is taking all she pleases on the coast, and one day Great Britain will take Tangier."

Comte de Treveneau favored a wider action on the part of the government.

Gen. Picquart, the minister of war, responded at some length. He denied as false the sensational reports which were coming out of Morocco, and claimed that Gen. d'Amade was succeeding in his mission, which always must be carried out in accordance with the delicate restrictions of the Algeciras act. The general situation, he said, in Morocco is excellent.

In committee upon the bill to protect factory workers, the member for Nanaimo created a debate by bringing in an amendment to make the act apply to hospitals. This was designed to shorten the working hours of nurses. The amendment was finally withdrawn.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Baugh Allen.

Hon. Mr. Elberts announced that as the photograph which had been taken for a certain magazine,

# It's a Burning Shame

To waste good money in large coal or wood fires when not required for heating purposes. That's the beauty of a good

## GAS RANGE FOR COOKING

Other excellent points are: "No trouble, no dirt and but a minimum of expense."

Call and see the fine new Ranges and Heaters in our Showrooms; prices will please.

## VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD.

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets.

## Eat Plenty of Pineapple if Your Throat is Sore

No better remedy known. Pineapple will cure and prevent Diphtheria and other throat troubles. So nice and appetizing, too. Good time to buy now:

PINEAPPLE, small tins, each ... 10c

PINEAPPLE, large tins, 2 for ... 25c

### CANNED VEGETABLES

PEAS, CORN, TOMATOES, each, per tin ..... 12½c

## W. O. Wallace, THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

## RELIABLE SEEDS

Why send away for Flower or Vegetable Seeds when the very HIGHEST GRADE SEEDS IN THE WORLD can be obtained at home?

## Sutton's Seeds

We are Sole Agents and have just received fresh stocks for the coming season.

Catalogue on application.

## The Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited

Cor. Pandora and Broad Streets Phones 157 and 120.

## GLASS FRONT CARRIAGES

Driving one or four persons by the hour - \$1.50

Single hour - - - - - \$2.00

To and from the Theatre within the city limits, one or four persons - - - - - \$2.50

Baggage delivered to all parts of the city, or checked to its destination to any address in the United States or Canada, at reasonable rates.

Give us your order; we guarantee prompt service at any hour during the day or night.

### WE BUY AND SELL HORSES

Manure delivered to any part of the city,

## The Victoria Transfer Co. Telephone 129

## The Last of Smiley's Cook Books

Those of our subscribers wishing a copy of Smiley's Universal Household Guide are requested to call at the Colonist Office at once and obtain a copy of the book. One Dollar per copy as long as they last. This is the last lot of these books we will order.

First come first served.

## "Caledonian Liqueur"

Pure Scotch Whiskey

Mild, Delicate, Exquisite in Flavor

## "Caledonian" "Caledonian"

## R. P. Rithet & Co.

Wholesale Agents, Victoria

## BUDGET SPEECH GIVEN YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page One.)

on the contrary, large sums of money must annually be contributed to maintain them, they must be considered otherwise. He would be glad to see every consideration given nurses but a hardship might be worked on the hospitals if the suggestion of the member for Nanaimo were adopted.

Hospitals in British Columbia were in a different condition than those in other centres. They were compelled to minister to a large floating community, like the men of the lumber camps, etc. They would find it difficult to obtain and maintain the number of nurses which would be required under such amendment.

Nurses, moreover, went to hospitals as to a college to obtain their training. In many large hospitals there was a great rush and often the nurses were overworked, but they did this gladly. In conclusion, he stated that he would greatly regret to see hospitals classes as factories and would strongly object to having them placed under a factory inspector.

The bill was passed in practically

every detail, and the committee rose

and reported progress.

### City of Nelson's Bill.

On motion of Dr. Hall, the house went into committee on the bill to enable the city of Nelson to borrow \$80,000 for electric light and power purposes, notwithstanding the restrictions contained in section 68 of the Municipal Clauses act as amended, whereby the aggregate of debts contracted by municipality under by-law shall not exceed twenty per cent of the assessed value of the lands and improvements according to the last revised assessment roll.

The Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to insert after section 2 the following as section 3 of the bill, "This act shall come into force upon proclamation by the Lieutenant-governor in council," and explained that as this city had already borrowed money on debentures which were held by people outside of the province, the government merely desired to obtain time in which to notify these bond-holders of this legislation, when, if no objection were made, the act would be brought into force by proclamation. However, if objection were offered to this increase in the city's debt, the matter would receive further consideration as to whether it should be permitted to become law or not. But even if it were allowed to become law, it must receive the assent of the electors through the submission of a by-law for that purpose. The bill as enacted was referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate.

### Transmitted by Message.

The estimates of sums required for the service of the province for the nine months ending March 31, 1909; the supplementary estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1908, and schedule A, unprovided items of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were transmitted by message to the house, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tatlow, seconded by Hon. Mr. McBride, were referred to the committee of supply.

### The Budget Speech.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow, who was received with cheers from the members on the government benches, on rising to make to the house, and to the country his annual financial statement, said:

Mr. Speaker, this is the fifth occasion on which I have had the honor to move that "you do leave the chair," and while on each former occasion I have been able to lay before this house an improved condition of our financial affairs, I cannot but feel that the statement I am about to make today will more than ever meet with its approval. (Cheers.) While such a condition of affairs is at all times a matter for satisfaction, it must be even more so at a time like the present when the country is just about to emerge from a period of commercial depression which, if not experienced acutely here as elsewhere, still from its effect on the great monetary centers has rendered it more than ordinarily difficult to obtain the necessary capital, not only to start new enterprises but in many cases to carry on and extend existing undertakings. Before coming to the more interesting portion of my work, I will ask you to take up the public accounts for the last financial year, from which you will see that the net income for the year was \$4,396,082, while the net expenditure was \$3,194,993, leaving a net surplus of \$1,201,083. (Cheers.)

This is chiefly accounted for by the fact that the actual revenue exceeded the estimates by over \$1,600,000, derived from land sales, principally in the neighborhood of the city of Vancouver, and timber licenses and royalties, owing to an even greater development in the lumber industry than could have been anticipated when the estimates were framed in March, 1906. The excess in these two items alone amounting to over \$1,255,000, and the increase in registry fees and printing office receipts which are largely affected thereby, will account for a large portion of the remainder. On the other hand the actual expenditure only exceeded the estimate by \$220,000, on public works of \$176,823.

Progress During Last Decade.

To turn again to the public accounts in the balance sheet of the province, we find the balance of liabilities over assets has decreased considerably in the last year. Taking the past five years, we find this item reads as follows:

1903 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,539,378; 1904 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,764,412; 1905 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,758,828; 1906 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,106,152; 1907 balance of liabilities over assets, \$6,525,233, showing a reduction in the last year of nearly \$1,600,000, mostly in the public debt.

The loan of 1877 matured July last; the amount payable was \$462,690, which was provided for by the sinking fund invested in our own three per cent stock of £105,674. The redemption was based on our obtaining a price of \$5 for this sinking fund, but the conditions last summer were such that we were advised we could not obtain more than \$1, which would have entailed a heavy loss. Consequently we determined to purchase the sinking fund on the government account, have the stock inscribed in the name of the government of British Columbia, with authority to Glyn Mills Currie company to apply it from time to time towards the half-yearly requirements for the sinking fund of our various loans. (Hear, hear.) This investment will exhaust itself in three years, and during that term will affect a saving in brokerage besides bearing interest at over three and a half. Had we insisted on selling this stock we would have met a direct loss of not less than \$20,000. (Applause.)

The parliament building loan of 1897 also matured this year, and the last payment was made on July 1 of \$10,000 and interest.

Reduced Liabilities.

On the first of July last there were outstanding \$700,000 of the 5 per cent treasury debenture loan of 1903. This was repayable at \$100,000 per annum, with interest at 5 per cent. During the financial stringency last autumn, I approached the largest holders through their agent in Vancouver, and in a short time was able to repurchase \$672,000 of the bonds at par with interest to date, the money repayable in Victoria, so that the whole of that debt is now wiped out, except \$28,000 held by an order in Montreal, which is repayable \$4,000 per annum for seven years. (Cheers.)

The Present Condition.

This brings us, sir, to consider the financial condition after being relieved of these debts. We have still the loan of 1887 bearing 4 1/2 per cent, and

to say the least of it, if those who were directly responsible for the health of these women allowed them to work in circumstances which were a menace and danger to health.

Mr. McPhillips: We are perfectly qualified to form an opinion on the subject, and I am, for my own part, convinced that these nurses, and especially those who are young girls, are suffering in health owing to their long hours and trying duties. If it be a mere question of money, why, let us double our grant! (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver: Where can nurses be got at a day's notice?

Mr. McPhillips: Any number of probationary nurses can be easily got at any time. And I propose at an early day to take the subject up.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Are such hours in force anywhere else?

Mr. McPhillips: I do not know, but even if that be not the case, it should not in any way deter us from doing our duty. (Hear, hear.)

I would suggest a day, in the case of the nurses, that shall not exceed in any event, nine hours. The paternal care of this legislature should certainly be extended for the protection of these young women.

The bill was passed in practically every detail, and the committee rose

and reported progress.

### Companies' Act.

Mr. McPhillips moved the second reading of his bill to Amend the Companies' act 1897, and explained that its object was to free non-personal liability mining companies from the restriction contained in sub-section 12 of sections 5 and 6, which prohibited them from making sales of such properties in any other way than through negotiations with similar companies. He imagined that this extraordinary restriction must really be due to some draughtsman's blunder, as it could not have been the serious intention of the legislature to depreciate the value of these properties.

Mr. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate.

### Transmitted by Message.

The estimates of sums required for the service of the province for the nine months ending March 31, 1909; the supplementary estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1908, and schedule A, unprovided items of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, were transmitted by message to the house, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tatlow, seconded by Hon. Mr. McBride, were referred to the committee of supply.

### The Budget Speech.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow, who was received with cheers from the members on the government benches, on rising to make to the house, and to the country his annual financial statement, said:

Mr. Speaker, this is the fifth occasion on which I have had the honor to move that "you do leave the chair," and while on each former occasion I have been able to lay before this house an improved condition of our financial affairs, I cannot but feel that the statement I am about to make today will more than ever meet with its approval. (Cheers.) While such a condition of affairs is at all times a matter for satisfaction, it must be even more so at a time like the present when the country is just about to emerge from a period of commercial depression which, if not experienced acutely here as elsewhere, still from its effect on the great monetary centers has rendered it more than ordinarily difficult to obtain the necessary capital, not only to start new enterprises but in many cases to carry on and extend existing undertakings. Before coming to the more interesting portion of my work, I will ask you to take up the public accounts for the last financial year, from which you will see that the net income for the year was \$4,396,082, while the net expenditure was \$3,194,993, leaving a net surplus of \$1,201,083. (Cheers.)

This is chiefly accounted for by the fact that the actual revenue exceeded the estimates by over \$1,600,000, derived from land sales, principally in the neighborhood of the city of Vancouver, and timber licenses and royalties, owing to an even greater development in the lumber industry than could have been anticipated when the estimates were framed in March, 1906. The excess in these two items alone amounting to over \$1,255,000, and the increase in registry fees and printing office receipts which are largely affected thereby, will account for a large portion of the remainder. On the other hand the actual expenditure only exceeded the estimate by \$220,000, on public works of \$176,823.

Progress During Last Decade.

To turn again to the public accounts in the balance sheet of the province, we find the balance of liabilities over assets has decreased considerably in the last year. Taking the past five years, we find this item reads as follows:

1903 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,539,378; 1904 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,764,412; 1905 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,758,828; 1906 balance of liabilities over assets, \$8,106,152; 1907 balance of liabilities over assets, \$6,525,233, showing a reduction in the last year of nearly \$1,600,000, mostly in the public debt.

The loan of 1877 matured July last; the amount payable was \$462,690, which was provided for by the sinking fund invested in our own three per cent stock of £105,674. The redemption was based on our obtaining a price of \$5 for this sinking fund, but the conditions last summer were such that we were advised we could not obtain more than \$1, which would have entailed a heavy loss. Consequently we determined to purchase the sinking fund on the government account, have the stock inscribed in the name of the government of British Columbia, with authority to Glyn Mills Currie company to apply it from time to time towards the half-yearly requirements for the sinking fund of our various loans. (Hear, hear.) This investment will exhaust itself in three years, and during that term will affect a saving in brokerage besides bearing interest at over three and a half. Had we insisted on selling this stock we would have met a direct loss of not less than \$20,000. (Applause.)

The parliament building loan of 1897 also matured this year, and the last payment was made on July 1 of \$10,000 and interest.

Reduced Liabilities.

On the first of July last there were outstanding \$700,000 of the 5 per cent treasury debenture loan of 1903. This was repayable at \$100,000 per annum, with interest at 5 per cent. During the financial stringency last autumn, I approached the largest holders through their agent in Vancouver, and in a short time was able to repurchase \$672,000 of the bonds at par with interest to date, the money repayable in Victoria, so that the whole of that debt is now wiped out, except \$28,000 held by an order in Montreal, which is repayable \$4,000 per annum for seven years. (Cheers.)

The Present Condition.

This brings us, sir, to consider the financial condition after being relieved of these debts. We have still the loan of 1887 bearing 4 1/2 per cent, and

to say the least of it, if those who were directly responsible for the health of these women allowed them to work in circumstances which were a menace and danger to health.

Mr. McPhillips: I do not know, but even if that be not the case, it should not in any way deter us from doing our duty. (Hear, hear.)

I would suggest a day, in the case of the nurses, that shall not exceed in any event, nine hours. The paternal care of this legislature should certainly be extended for the protection of these young women.

The bill was passed in practically every detail, and the committee rose

and reported progress.

### Companies' Act.

Mr. McPhillips moved the second reading of his bill to Amend the Companies' act 1897, and explained that its object was to free non-personal liability mining companies from the restriction contained in sub-section 12 of sections 5 and 6, which prohibited them from making sales of such properties in any other way than through negotiations with similar companies. He imagined that this extraordinary restriction must really be due to some draughtsman's blunder, as it could not have been the serious intention of the legislature to depreciate the value of these properties.

Mr. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate.

### Transmitted by Message.

The estimates of sums required for the service of the province for the nine months ending March 31, 190



## All Over The World

The smartest dressers wear Stetson or Mallory's stiff or soft Hats. These two famous manufacturers' perfection of style, rare becomingness and durability are world-wide. Our 1908 Spring consignments of these unrivalled "Headgears" have arrived and await your selection.

## SEA & GOWEN

The Gentlemen's Store

1114 Government Street



## Do You Cheat Your Doctor?

That is exactly what you do if you have his prescriptions compounded elsewhere than at a drug store where quality is the first consideration. His best efforts may come to naught if the medicines lack in properties upon which he has depended. If you bring the patient is insured the help that the doctor's knowledge and judgment is capable of providing. Here you get not only pure drugs, but first-quality drugs and expert service. Prices as low as pure, potent, carefully prepared medicines can be found anywhere.

We have just received and placed in stock in our Prescription Department 8 cases of Drugs and Chemicals from the English and German markets.

NIGHT CLERK ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE.

## CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

We Are Prompt. We Are Careful. Our Prices Are Right.

COR. FORT & DOUGLAS STREETS. Telephones 222 and 135.

## TREVOR KEENE

Auctioneer and Appraiser

Salerooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St.

## SALES CONDUCTED

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer  
Tel. A742

## MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS.

We are instructed by Mrs. Argent to sell at her residence

55 BOYD STREET, (JAMES BAY),

**TODAY**

2 P. M.

All Her (Almost New)

## Furniture and Effects

Including: Parlor suite, splendid side-board, bamboo flower stand, mahogany chairs, very good lot of china ornaments, carpet squares, writing table, extension table, chairs, etc., etc. Also, tea-tables, washers and other fancy centre tables, parlor rug, lot of books, pictures, dinner sets, china and crockery ware, shiny glasses and champagne glasses, reading lamp, 3 good carpet squares, rugs, 5 pairs lace curtains, 2 very good gilt iron bedsteads, splendid bed couch, 2 cots, 2 very good dressers, two small tables, walnut dresser and stand, very fine chifforieres, 2 chest of drawers, 4 pairs of pillows, sheets, other bedding, bedroom carpets, toilet sets, commode chair, kitchen table and chairs, lot of cooking utensils, Albion cook stove, Perfection oil stove, clothes horse, step-ladder, garden tools, kitchen screen, etc. On view Thursday afternoon. Take Beacon Hill car. Above house to let. Apply to

MAYNARD & SON, - Auctioneers

**Messrs. Williams & Janion**  
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

**Hold Weekly Sales of Furniture at the Mart, Fort St**

Sales Held at Private Residences by Arrangement.

**For Sale Privately**

HANDSOME SET OF LADY'S FURS.  
3 GOOD PIANOS.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

**MAYNARD & SON**  
AUCTIONEERS

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

We are instructed by A. Honess, Esq., to sell at his residence, 725 COURTNEY STREET, between Douglas and Blanchard streets, on

**TUESDAY 25th, 2 p. m.**

All His

Elegant Oak and Mahogany

Furniture and Effects

Two Very Old Grandfathers Clocks

This lot of Furniture is in splendid condition, only being in use eight months. Particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers.

Ice Trust Investigation.

New York, Feb. 19.—Although it was announced yesterday that Attorney-General Jackson's investigation of the American Ice Company would not be begun for at least two weeks, the inquiry was formally opened by special Deputy-Attorney-General Osborne today. Mr. Osborne appeared before the grand jury, with whom he had a long conference yesterday, and it was announced that the entire day would be devoted to the Ice Company's case.

Mr. Arthur Poyer is mentioned as Sir Louis Jette's successor as lieutenant-governor of Quebec.

St. Thomas water commissioners will bore artesian wells on Charles E. Locke's farm.

## ESTIMATES WHICH ARE BEFORE THE HOUSE

Summary of Figures Brought Down by Finance Minister in the Legislature

The revenue of the province for the nine months ending March 31, 1908, is estimated by the finance minister in his statement brought down yesterday in the legislature, at \$3,143,276.66. The estimated expenditure for the same period is \$3,002,311.56. This takes no account of the sum which probably will be set aside for the superannuation fund under the new Civil Service act—\$200,000.

The statement brought down is only for nine months, owing to the change which has been made in the fiscal year. After the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1908, the fiscal year will be the same as that of the Dominion. It will end March 31 of each ensuing year.

For civil government, salaries, etc., \$249,960 is estimated to be required. The total amount for a year on this basis would be \$333,280, as compared with \$294,420 for the previous fiscal year.

A number of additional clerks have been appointed in the various land registry offices and elsewhere. Some increases in salaries are also provided for.

The increase of \$400 a year in the members' sessional indemnities amounts in all to \$16,800.

An increase of \$1,000 is provided for in the premier's annual allowance, while the salaries of ministers are increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum.

The separation of the lands and works department entails the salary of an extra minister.

Of the total, \$1,255,960, to be voted for expenditure upon public works, \$778,585 is to be expended upon roads, streets, bridges and wharves.

For the Vancouver Island trunk road \$20,000 is voted towards the construction of the section between Goldstream and Mill Bay on Saanich Inlet. In other portions of the island considerable sums are also to be expended. In Alberni district \$10,450 is voted, while in Comox \$17,000 is set aside. Cowichan receives \$9,000 and Esquimalt \$11,000. In Newcastle district \$7,000 is voted for the same purpose, while in Nanaimo city \$2,700 is set aside.

In all, \$86,380 is to be voted for roads, streets, bridges and wharves on Vancouver Island.

The largest single item is \$50,000 in aid of the road in South Vancouver, including Point Grey, Okanagan, receiving a vote of \$38,000.

In Skeena district \$28,000 is voted, while in Similkameen \$26,000 is to be spent. Yale will benefit to the extent of \$4,730.

Under the caption of works and buildings, the chief items are those providing for the continuance of construction on the courthouse at Vancouver and Kamloops. One hundred thousand dollars is voted to the former and \$47,000 to the latter. For the new Insane asylum at New Westminster, which is projected, \$60,000 is set aside. Repairs to the capitol buildings to the extent of \$2,000, and to Government house to the extent of \$4,500, and \$4,000 for the government grounds, are mooted.

The sum of \$50,000 for surveys throughout the province is to be voted, similar to the amount provided last year.

Under the heading voted to hospitals and charities the Royal Jubilee hospital of this city obtains \$15,000.

In all \$153,925 is set aside for this purpose, an increase of \$33,025 over the total amount granted last year.

Under the heading administration of justice \$104,552 is the estimated expenditure for the nine months. For the same period the salaries of the provincial police amounts to \$58,500 or an increase per year over that formerly paid of \$8,000.

For education the estimated expenditure for the nine months is \$382,325, an increase for the year of nearly \$40,000.

The per capita grant to city, municipality and rural school districts is estimated at \$354,945, which for twelve months would be \$473,260 as compared with the \$437,475 of last year. An instructor in nature study in the provincial normal school is one of the additional items dealt with.

In the details under miscellaneous there appears \$10,000 in aid of the new building of the B. C. Agricultural association of this city in addition to the annual grant of \$3,000 to the exhibition.

For the destruction of wolves, panthers and coyotes, \$9,000 is set aside, an increase of \$2,000 over the vote of last year.

For fighting forest fires \$15,000 is set aside for the nine months, as against \$25,000 set aside last year.

There is also \$10,000 set aside for game protection this year under the above heading. No such item appears in the estimates for 1908.

**Estimated Revenue.**

The summary of the estimated revenue and receipts of the province for the nine months ending March 31, 1908, is as follows:

Dominion of Canada—

Annual payment of interest at 5 per cent..... \$ 29,151.06

Annual payment subsidy to govt. and legislature..... 150,000.00

Annual payment to post office..... 178,657.00

Annual payment for lands conveyed..... 142,925.60

Annual payment B. N. A. Act, 1907..... 100,000.00

Land sales..... \$ 522,076.66

Land revenue..... 100,000.00

Survey fees..... 2,000.00

Rents (exclusive of land)..... 100.00

Other leases..... 50,000.00

Timber licenses..... 900,000.00

Timber royalties..... 150,000.00

Free miners' certificates..... 10,000.00

Mining receipts, general..... 35,000.00

Licenses, trade and liquor..... 10,000.00

Commercial travellers' licences act, 1907..... 1,000.00

Postage and fees..... 6,000.00

Probate fees..... 25,000.00

Succession Duty..... 14,000.00

Sale of govt. property..... 1,000.00

Marriage Licenses..... 130,000.00

Registry fees..... 7,000.00

Revenue tax..... 180,000.00

Real property tax..... 46,000.00

Personal property tax..... 10,000.00

Lands, axes, wild land, coal and timber lands..... 11,000.00

Income tax..... 10,000.00

Dyking Assessment act, 1905 (on fixed capital)..... 14,700.00

Mineral tax..... 105,000.00

Tax on unworked crown-granted mineral rights (all de-regularizations)..... 15,000.00

Gas tax..... 50.00

Oil tax..... 200.00

Revenue service refunds..... 800.00

Printing office..... 50,000.00

Bureau of mines..... 600.00

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Hospital for the insane.....                            | 14,000.00  |
| Provincial home.....                                    | 500.00     |
| Royalty and tax on coal.....                            | 100,000.00 |
| Trans. bridge at New Westminster                        | 23,000.00  |
| Reimbursements for kind of prisoners.....               | 750.00     |
| Int. on investment of Sinking funds.....                | 25,000.00  |
| Int. miscellaneous.....                                 | 25,000.00  |
| Chinese restriction act, (Act 1884, Dom. statutes)..... | 50,000.00  |
| Log scalers' fees.....                                  | 15,000.00  |
| Fisheries.....  | 7,000.00   |
| Miscellaneous receipts.....                             | 30,000.00  |

Total..... \$3,143,276.66

**Estimated Expenditures.**

The financial minister's summary of the expenditure is as follows:

Public debt..... \$ 282,509.56

Civil govt. (salaries)..... 249,960.00

Administration of justice (salaries)..... 104,552.00

Legislation..... 65,440.00

Public institutions (mainly medical)..... 152,945.00

Hospital and charities (other than salaries)..... 153,925.00

Administration of justice (other than salaries)..... 97,000.00

Education..... 382,235.00

Transport..... 27,000.00

Revenue services..... 37,000.00

Public Works—

Works and bldgs. \$379,000

Govt. house, 5,100

Roads, streets,

# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| One year . . . . .                | \$5.00 |
| Three months . . . . .            | 1.25   |
| Six months . . . . .              | 2.50   |
| London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street |        |

### THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The Minister of Finance made his Budget speech in the House yesterday, and we present a full report of it this morning. Captain Tatlow makes his points so clearly and succinctly that it is needless to attempt a summary of them, and therefore, for particulars of what he said, we refer readers to the speech itself. Speaking of it generally, it must be pronounced highly satisfactory. He was able to congratulate the province upon its expanding revenue and to show that this is likely to be permanent. He was in a position to draw a very interesting picture of the conditions of provincial industries and business generally and to mention matters which are full of promise for the future.

In Captain Tatlow's province is very fortunate in possessing a minister who aims at results, and is able to accomplish them. As the years go on his duties become more onerous because the problems to be dealt with become more serious and the sums involved larger, but he displays an aptitude for his task that has rarely been equalled and never been surpassed by any one who has held his portfolio. He exhibits a devotion to his work that is worthy of the highest praise. His industry, his fairness, and his grasp of the details of the provincial finances are readily conceded by all, and by more than his political opponents.

The province is very much to be congratulated upon the showing which the Finance Minister was able to make. It spoke volumes for the capable manner in which the affairs of the country have been carried on. The contrast between conditions as they are today and as they were when the present administration took office is remarkable. Then the province was financially embarrassed and the banks were pressing it. Now it has an overflowing treasury and is able not only to pay off its debts as they mature but to retire loans in advance of maturity, and yet there is plenty of money for necessary public works. Captain Tatlow's remarks in regard to business conditions and the progress of the province generally make interesting reading at a time when in so many parts of the continent doubt and uncertainty prevail. The budget speech ought to have an excellent effect in a business way. It will undoubtedly greatly strengthen the government in the confidence of the country.

### ROOSEVELT'S MANIFESTO

The letter of President Roosevelt to the Interstate Commerce Commission, published in the Colonist yesterday, is in the nature of a manifesto. By virtue of his office the President of the United States is the chief executive officer of the land, and it is therefore his duty to see that the laws of the country are carried out. His power of compelling their enforcement may not be very definite, but he undoubtedly has the right to employ whatever authority he possesses to prevent any neglect upon the part of federal officers to discharge their duties. In the past this authority has not been extended very far, the reason probably being that the occasions for exercising it have rarely arisen. The most conspicuous illustration of the exercise of executive power in directions not specifically sanctioned by statute law was the issuance of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln, and he was careful to have it understood that he took the step as a military necessity. This precedent goes a long way. It has been held by some writers that it would justify the President, in the case of hostilities with a foreign power, to declare forfeited any property owned by the subjects of such a power in the United States. We mention these matters because they serve as a possible index to the operations of the very active mind possessed by the exceedingly active occupant of the presidential chair. That he should have felt called upon to write to the Interstate Commerce Commission at all indicates that he anticipates the possibility of that body being called upon to perform exceptionally serious duties and that he himself is prepared to support it to any necessary degree.

He began his letter by saying that he had been informed that a number of railway companies propose reducing the wages of their employees, and that one of the companies assigned as the reason that recent federal and state laws rendered it impossible to continue the old rate of pay. From this the President infers that serious industrial disputes may be expected and he draws the attention of the Commission to its authority to act as a board of conciliation. The absolute needlessness of such a reminder warrants the impression that President

Roosevelt foresees a crisis and is taking the initial steps to meet it. To suppose that he assumed the members of the Commission to be ignorant of their powers would be absurd. Having told the Commissioners what they might be called upon to do, he proceeds to tell them how they ought to do it. He wants the inquiry, if the occasion for one arises, to be very thorough. He invites and almost directs that it shall go to the very root of the difficulties and shall examine into the effect of legislation, with which instructions he couples something very like a hint that the railway companies may be only using recent legislation as an excuse for cutting wages. Having propounded these statements, which may be regarded simply as a mere formal expression of something that every one knew already, the President goes on to remind the Commission that life and property may be endangered and public discord may result from any industrial conflict that may be precipitated. He then says that prompt and drastic measures may be necessary for the protection of the public. This may not be exactly the advent of a man on horseback, but it looks extraordinarily like a case of grooming the steed and getting the trappings ready for use.

In a few words, we look upon President Roosevelt's letter not simply as a warning against possible trouble, but even as a deliberate attempt to precipitate a crisis. The President evidently does not propose to leave to his successor a legacy of disorder, if he can prevent it. He realizes that he is held in many quarters to be the responsible cause of existing industrial conditions in the United States. He may be excused for believing that these conditions are largely artificial and that they have been created expressly to frighten the people of the United States so that they will keep their unholly hands off accumulated wealth. A good many other people believe this, and when the President speaks of unfriendly legislation being advanced for the purpose of "covering up past misconduct by railroad managers and as a justification for failure to treat fairly their wage-earning employees," he adds fuel to a flame which hardly required replenishing.

We see in this letter of the President an illustration of one of the weaknesses of the United States system of government. Frequent changes in the occupancy of the presidential office, and the fact that no incumbent is certain of more than five years into which to carry into effect any policy which he may inaugurate or for which he may believe he has a popular mandate, prevent that degree of calmness and deliberation from being employed in the solution of serious problems which might otherwise be practised. The War of Secession was perhaps inevitable under any circumstances, but it was precipitated by a presidential contest. If Mr. Roosevelt were in office for a period of four or five years longer, the moneyed interests would see the wisdom of falling in with his plans, or at least of not provoking open hostility with the executive authority. But as soon as he gave any evidence of his intention to restrain the grasping designs of capital a clamor arose against him, and an election not being very far away the moneyed interests felt safe in joining issue with him. Naturally he does not wish to leave office with his work only half done. Hence his apparent intention of employing all his great influence in bringing matters to a climax. He knows that he can count upon the support of the great army of working men, and he is a man of a stamp that would not find the Constitution any insuperable barrier to his plans. We have all heard of the politician who asked President Cleveland, "What's the Constitution between friends?" Mr. Roosevelt is quite equal to asking: "What's the Constitution between enemies?"

### THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates laid upon the table of the House yesterday call for the expenditure of \$3,002,311.56, of which \$1,255,960 are for public works. Full details will be found elsewhere. They are for the nine months ending March 31, 1909, it having been deemed best by the government to change the date at which the fiscal year is to end. The estimated revenue for the same period is \$3,143,276.66, so that a surplus is anticipated over even the large expenditure contemplated. There are some features of the estimated expenditures which may be mentioned. For example, there is an increase of \$1,000 in the salaries of ministers and of \$1,000 in the special allowance to the premier. The sessional indemnity of members, which was increased by a special Act will call for \$50,400 for the next fiscal year. As far as we are able to gather on hasty examination, these are the only items in connection with administration and legislation in which there are increases. There are some items of special local interest. Thus the Vancouver Island Trunk road is down for \$20,000. This is to be applied to the Goldstream-Mill Bay road on the west side of Saanich Arm. There is another item of \$9,225 for the road to Campbell's river, which will be a part of the Island Trunk system. Twenty thousand dollars will not pay for the road to Mill Bay. Possibly three times as much will be required, but an expenditure of that sum this summer will give the work a good start, and we may reasonably hope to see it completed in 1909. We also find \$10,000 in aid of the new building for

the Agricultural Association, which is a very handsome contribution towards replacing the structure which was burned a few months ago. Four thousand dollars are to be expended in improving the government grounds in this city, and there are other items to which attention may be directed later. The work of preparing the Estimates is no light matter, but the work seems to have been done in a spirit of justice to all parts of the province.

### FOLLOWING KIPLING'S ADVICE.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Kipling was here a short time ago, he was asked what ought to be done in view of the peculiar situation existing in this province in regard to the shortage of labor for the development of Asiatics. In a sentence of four words he suggested as remedy—"Pump in the whites." A good many people showed a disposition to regard this suggestion as a jocular one, but events have shown that if the great resources of this province are to be developed on any comprehensive scale it will be necessary to take Mr. Kipling's advice. An announcement conveyed in a London cable dispatch of yesterday we regard as of special interest to the people of this province, as indicating that the course proposed by the distinguished author is likely to be followed, in an experimental way, at all events. Addressing a party of emigrants bound for Canada, General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, said that an offer was being considered to place from 3,000 to 5,000 men on railway construction work in Canada. On reading this announcement two facts immediately present themselves for consideration. First, that there is a vast amount of railway construction work to be done in Canada this year, and second, that white men must be employed at it. It has been made abundantly clear to the minds of the managers of these railway enterprises that the employment of Asiatics will not be tolerated if white labor can be procured, and as we feel certain that the railway companies are disposed to regard public opinion in this matter, we fancy we detect in General Booth's announcement a hint that no further attempts will be made to seek a labor supply in the Orient, but rather in the Old Country, where, as is well known, there are thousands of men out of employment. Should this prove to be the case, with the result that a large number of white laborers will be imported from England, a great step will have been taken towards solving the Asiatic immigration problem, and a permanent increase made in the population which is eminently desirable. In this connection it will occur to many that certain enterprises on Vancouver Island may hinge to a very large extent on the success of the plan which General Booth announces is shortly to be tried. Mr. Marpole, of the C. P. R., within the past couple of days has stated that the company has abandoned all negotiations with the syndicate, which hoped to be able to make arrangements for the clearing of a large tract of land on this island, and had determined to experiment with 1,200 acres in the vicinity of Ladymith under its own supervision. Mr. Marpole pointed out, however, that should it be shown that the cost of clearing the land was too high, the whole project of making available for a settlement the large tract of land proposed to be cleared would be indefinitely left in abeyance. It will thus be seen that the people of Vancouver Island have a very special interest in hearing of any scheme which may indicate the possibility of the C. P. R. being placed in a position to proceed uninterruptedly with the work of land-clearing. There is not the slightest doubt that the C. P. R. is sincerely desirous of going ahead with the work at once, as they have a vast amount of capital invested on the island, for which they at present are getting no adequate return, but the cost of clearing land must not rise beyond a certain figure, for if it does the "game is not worth the candle," so to speak. The company must have a supply of reasonably cheap labor to do the work, but this does not necessarily mean that Asiatics must be employed. There are thousands of able-bodied men in the Old Country today who do not know where their next meal is to come from, who would be glad to work at a living wage on land-clearing on Vancouver Island, and at a figure which would enable the C. P. R. to prosecute the work on a paying basis. If such men can be secured we think there will be but one opinion about the matter—and that is, that they ought to be secured. We shall await further particulars in regard to the scheme referred to by General Booth with the greatest interest.

General Stoessel has been sentenced to death, although the court demands that the sentence shall be commuted to ten years' imprisonment. Russia's cup of disgrace is about full.

The Canadian Club is now a fixture in Victoria. It has already done a good work, but it has only as yet crossed the threshold on a long career of usefulness; and it is very gratifying to know that its affairs are in the hands of such a competent body of officers.

The Dominion government has decided to make a grant of \$300,000 towards Earl Grey's plan for the preservation of the Quebec battlefields. This action, we are sure, will be unanimously endorsed by the House and the country, and we congratulate His Excellency on the success which has attended his patriotic endeavor to perpetuate the memory of the glorious

deeds enacted on the historic site at Quebec.

Addressing the legislature yesterday, Mr. Haworthwaite spoke of the decorations of the Sikhs as "tin pot medals." Perhaps they may not be intrinsically very valuable, but they were won in fighting battles for what the member for Nanaimo calls "our flag," although he is ever ready to cast aspersions upon it and the institutions which it represents. As a rule, we have very little concern as to what opinions Mr. Haworthwaite sees fit to express on any subject whatever, but when he takes occasion in his place in the House to belittle the decorations which the sovereign has given to our soldiers in recognition of their services to the country, we do not propose to allow him to go unrebuted.

The Asiatic Exclusion League, of Vancouver is planning another parade. We believe that the members of that organization could count on a larger measure of support from public opinion if they were to refrain from any act calculated to engender another outbreak of lawlessness. We feel sure that a large proportion of the exclusionists are anxious to accomplish the object aimed at only by the employment of legitimate methods, but in every organization of this kind there are to be found reckless individuals who would welcome trouble. It is not possible for the exclusionists to continue their agitators and secure the attention of all those whom they wish to educate on the question without resorting to measures which call for the assemblage of large bodies of men in the streets?

A large number of people from Wisconsin and other middle states are to take up land in the Nechako valley. It is said that a party numbering 100 settlers will locate in that district next May. We are inclined to look upon this as but the beginning of what will prove a great influx of people from the United States to territory in this province which will be opened up for settlement on by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Some idea of the possibilities ahead of British Columbia as a field for immigration can be gathered by stating that while the Nechako valley is only one of a dozen or more areas fit for settlement, that particular district can easily support a large population, as it contains at least 150,000 acres of first class farm land and 50,000 acres of second class land.

In a notable and altogether admirable speech at the annual banquet of the Pilgrims at New York on Wednesday evening, Ambassador Reid poured a large quantity of diplomatic oil on the troubled waters surrounding the relations between the United States and Japan, and his declaration that there was not the slightest possibility of war between the two countries ought to have the effect of uniting much of the mischief accomplished by the "yellow" press. It was in his references to the bond of union between Great Britain and the United States that the ambassador displayed statesmanlike qualities of the highest order, and his exposition of the imperishable ties of affection which exist between the two great English speaking peoples adds lustre to his reputation, and brings once again within the range of general vision the indisputable fact that everything in the relations between the two countries is now substantially as the people themselves would have it.

Admirable foresight was displayed by the counsel acting for Caldwell, the Druse trial witness who is wanted in London on a charge of perjury. While his client was on the bosom of the broad Atlantic a feeling grew upon the lawyer that Caldwell might have to go insane on arrival, so he at once applied to Commissioner Alexander at New York for information about the federal procedure for committing an insane person. As things turned out it became necessary for the Druse witness to lose his reason, and he is today an inmate of an asylum. Insanity is a terrible affliction, but its severity is lessened materially when one is able to feel it coming on and regulate one's affairs accordingly. It is quite clear, however, that if the ends of justice are not to be cheated a law will have to be passed on the statute books of the United States providing that a plea of insanity cannot be admitted unless the prisoner made a record of his affliction six months previous to the date of the commitment of the crime.

There is today "handwriting on the wall" which is not difficult of interpretation. In a Toronto despatch which we had yesterday, relating to the appointment of a new board of license commissioners for that city, it was stated that "the duty of cutting down the liquor licenses in accordance with the new by-law will devolve upon them." In another column a Winnipeg despatch stated: "When Premier Roblin forecasted vigorous measures to anticipate the sentiment of the province on bar regulation, he was cheered vociferously by those present. Crowded galleries and hundreds of citizens packed into the legislative chamber, bore testimony to the deep interest with which the subject is regarded by the general public." Turning to another page of the same issue of the Colonist we find another despatch from Toronto saying: "The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, which meets in annual convention in a few days, will demand of the Ontario government the immediate enactment of law abolishing the bar and making the treating system a criminal offence."

Weiler Bros.  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
VICTORIA, B.C.

The Largest and Best  
In the Whole Wide West.  
Established 1862

Weiler Bros.  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
VICTORIA, B.C.

# TEA SET SPECIALS

## Some Excellent Values in China Sets Today

TODAY, we are offering some special values in China Tea Sets—a few lonely sets left from this Winter's stock. We have made substantial reductions in the prices, to clear these out at once. Most of these sets are slightly imperfect or incomplete—a piece chipped or a piece missing—that's all. In a forty-piece set, such an imperfection would pass unnoticed. Still, they are not complete, and are "lonely," and, according to our policy, someone else must own them soon. The body is of the best quality China, and the decorations the newest and daintiest. Duplicate complete sets sold readily at much higher pricings, and nothing but their incompleteness caused these to remain. If you wish to secure a dainty China Tea Set, this is an opportunity you should not overlook. You'll be surprised at the excellent values offered at these prices. Visit our first floor showrooms, and ask to be shown these.

### Prices Are Low, But Quality is High—Weiler Quality

CHINA TEA SET—A 40-piece set in pink floral decoration.

CHINA TEA SET—A printed and gilt set in blue hawk.

CHINA TEA SET—A splendid set in pink floral decoration.

CHINA TEA SET—This set has 39 perfect pieces and is a very attractive set.

CHINA TEA SET—Here is a dainty set in blue which should appeal to those who favor blues.

CHINA TEA SET—This is a very handsome set in green and gilt.

CHINA TEA SET—This is a very dainty and gold worked into a design that is at once attractive and pleasing.

CHINA TEA SET—A pretty floral decoration in blue. This set has 32 pieces and is uncommonly good value at per set.

CHINA TEA SET—A printed and gilt set in blue hawk, a design that is pleasing.

CHINA TEA SET—We have marked this 40-piece set at a price that will move it in a hurry. Now . . . . .

CHINA TEA SET—We have also several handsome sets in CARLSBAD, CARLTON and WEDGWOOD, which we are now pricing low to clean out at once.

CHINA TEA SET—The products of these potters are too well known to need any further word here. Prices range from \$6.00 down to . . . . .

CHINA TEA SET—An especially attractive set. The decoration is light blue and gold worked into a design that is at once attractive and pleasing. There are 36 perfect pieces, and the set is now offered at . . . . .

### Special Showing of Office Furniture

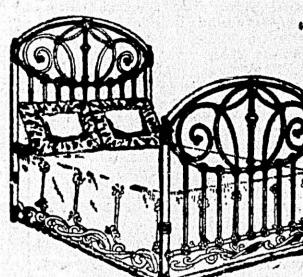
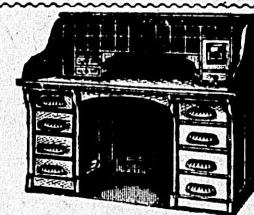
In Office Desks and other Office Furniture we at present show an unusually complete range. Recent arrivals complete a showing of fine Furniture for modern business men seldom seen in these parts. The flat top desk is a popular style now, and in these we have some excellent styles. Other late arrivals are some medium-priced office chairs. Let us figure on your office furniture.

### The Best Store for Wedding Presents

If you get an invitation to one of those "before-lent" weddings it, of course, means that you've got to buy a present.

If it's going to be something useful as well as ornamental—why not a bit of China or Glass? Something that makes a "show" and that doesn't cost a great deal, yet will pass the critic's severe examination.

We've got a big variety of just such things, fresh from the maker's hands.



### Bedroom Furniture Items of Interest

Do you give your bedroom the attention it deserves? In many cases the other rooms receive more than their share of attention in respect to the furnishings and too little heed is paid to the needs of the bedroom. This room should be bright and cheerful and comfortable and sometimes all that is needed to make it such is the addition of a dainty piece of furniture. For a very small outlay a dainty bed or a pretty and serviceable chiffonier can be purchased here. Come in and see these lines.

### A Choice of Iron Bed Styles and Prices of Unusual Variety

IRON BEDS—Three very pretty styles in beds finished in cream enamel.

IRON BEDS—Very neat and attractive designs all. Low priced, well made and finished.

IRON BEDS—Three styles, at each, \$10.00, \$6.00 and . . . . .

## NOTE AND COMMENT

## FORTY YEARS AGO

## BRITISH OPINION

"Bystander," writing in the Toronto Weekly Sun, makes some observations on the general question of missionary effort, which are especially opportune at this time, when we hear so much about largely increased appropriations being made for labor among the heathens of the earth. He says:

Missionaries are being sent out for the conversion of the heathen at great cost and with the strongest securities for their zeal and ability. Yet the harvest is nothing like so plentiful as that reaped by the missionaries who went forth to convert the barbarians in the early ages of Christianity. Those missionaries went forth alone and unsupported. Why was it they succeeded better than ours, whose advantages apparently are so much greater? It was partly at least for the very reason that they were alone and unsupported. They came to the barbarian as it were from another world, while their adventurous courage seemed to imply their assurance of a commission from heaven and a divine support. Their ascetic character and garb would help the effect. All this is altered now. The supernatural impression is no more. Besides which, the missionary in most cases, as in that of Hindostan, has to present himself as a representative of the action and bearing of a race of foreign rulers whom the native, though he may submit to them, never loves. Lord Elgin was rather strong upon this point.

The fact that the C. P. R., owing to unavoidable circumstances, should have recently been called upon to pay a fine for failure to deliver the English mail at Hongkong in accordance with the terms of the contract with the Imperial government, has directed attention anew to the splendid record of the great Canadian transportation company—a record for reliability of service which eclipses the achievements of all rivals. In this connection we note the following in the Montreal Herald:

That the Canadian Pacific should be late but once in a year in delivering the English mail at Hongkong is a remarkable achievement. When the contract was made, the time was cut so fine that the maximum speed of steamers and trains would have to be maintained throughout the journey across two oceans and a continent to fulfill its terms. That this time limit has been overstepped but once seems to accentuate the reliability of the service and the wonderful efficiency of the C. P. R. as a transportation company.

It is a very hopeful sign of the times that English capitalists are displaying a "livelier" interest in the opportunities for investment in Canada. Advice from London are to the effect that never before have there been such assurances that ample money will be forthcoming for the aid of legitimate industries in the Dominion; and we note in a Canadian Associated Press cable, which is appended, that a British firm of locomotive builders have decided to establish a branch factory in Montreal. In view of the announcement regarding this venture, it occurs to us to say that apparently this would be a very opportune time to bring to the attention of Old Country capitalists the opportunity which exists for the establishment on Vancouver Island of an iron and steel manufacturing plant:

London, Feb. 13.—Sir Vincent Callard, presiding at a meeting of the shareholders of the Beyer Peacock company, builders of locomotives, said that inquiries had been made in Canada whether a report to the firm that the capacity of the locomotive works in the Dominion was not nearly sufficient to keep pace with the development of country, was true. The reply received confirmed the statement, and as a result Sir Vincent and the manager of the company visited Montreal, where they received assurances of encouragement from the railway companies. They had, therefore, secured a site for a factory near Montreal, and the scheme for the establishing a branch of the works in Canada would be laid before the shareholders.

Despite some evidence calculated to give a contrary impression, it is now quite clear that Great Britain and Japan are working in the Far East in complete harmony. It will be recalled that there were some signs of friction in regard to the question raised by China over railway construction in Manchuria. A recent London cable says:

The Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph says that Great Britain has recognized the validity of Japan's contention concerning the Hsin-tung-Fukumon railway, in Southern Manchuria, and has instructed Sir John Jordan, the minister at Pekin, accordingly. Consequently, it is highly improbable that the railway will be constructed. All the questions between China and Japan are now practically settled, the outstanding ones being of minor importance, or requiring prolonged negotiations.

In common with the rest of mankind, Canadians are interested onlookers at the extraordinary spectacle now presented in the United States of a champion of the rights of the masses assailing the strongholds of predatory wealth. We fancy the Toronto Star fairly accurately reflects public opinion in this country, when it says:

At this distance one cannot see in the message the flaws, the animus, the resentments which United States newspapers opposed to President Roosevelt's policies seem to discover without much trouble. We believe that to most people the message will appeal as it does to us—as a serious address to the moral sense of the nation. What President Roosevelt is trying to save to the United States is its democracy. What he is endeavoring to maintain against the onslaughts of the friends or privilege is what Lincoln died for—government of the people, by the people, for the people, first, last, and always.

A centenarian resident of Tottenham named Sarah Ing was in her 101st year had died. She was a native of Thurlow, Suffolk, and was the author of numerous editions of his works.

The British Colonist, Friday, February 21, 1868.

The Marmona.—This ship will be brought around on Monday next, when she will commence discharging freight for Victoria consignees. Every package is in prime order.

Germania Soiree.—The Germania Sing-Varieté will give a grand soiree this evening at their new hall, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington. A limited number of tickets have been disposed of and a very pleasant evening is expected.

Only Ten Days More.—Parties competing for the prizes offered by the Mechanics' Institute with reference to Beacon Hill screenery and original conundrums, are desired to send in their productions as early as possible, as the box for their reception will close on the last day of this month, Saturday, February 29th.

Cheering.—A private letter to a friend in this city, dated Jan. 2, brings good news from the mines in Cariboo. On Mosquito Gulch the claims are yielding large dividends, and a strike was made on Canadian Creek, which promises to make that a paying creek. The prospects throughout the whole district are said to be better than they have been for years past.—Olympia Standard.

Death of Mr. H. P. Wakeford.—A letter received by Mr. H. C. Courtney states that Mr. H. P. Wakeford, formerly private secretary to Governor Kennedy, and acting colonial secretary during the absence of Mr. Young from the Colony, has been killed in West Australia by convicts, who chopped him to pieces with their spades.

## ABOUT PEOPLE

One of the most famous cases in which Sir J. Lawson Walton appeared was the Westminster Gazette, the action brought against the late Dr. Playfair by a patient for breach of professional confidence, which resulted in damages for a record sum being cast against him. Dr. Playfair, who had acted beyond a doubt from the best of motives, had merely contained the information to his wife, but when the case came on the jury were quite carried away by the enormity of his offence, and under the persuasive influence of the late advocate assessed the damages accordingly. The late Sir Frank Lockwood was the leading counsel for Dr. Playfair, and no one was more charmed by the result than he. The case occurred not long before he died, when he was in a low state of health, and he took the result to heart in a manner which few suspected at the time, declaring that his decline as an advocate had begun, and that he would be remembered only as the counsel against whose client the heaviest damages on record had been cast.

In his career at the Bar Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., as he was then known, was held by his colleagues to be one of the greatest of living cross-examiners. One of the most striking incidents in his political career, which will still be fixed in the memory of the public, was his introduction of the Trades Disputes Bill, which was instantly withdrawn by the Government in obedience to the outcry of the Labor members. Besides being one of the most courteous, the late Sir J. Lawson Walton was one of the best-dressed men in the House, and since "Bobby" Spencer went to the House of Lords there was no one on the Radical front bench who paid more attention to the details of dress. He was always particularly friendly with Mr. John Burns, and when the two sat chatting together on the Treasury bench the somewhat "dapper" appearance of the Attorney-General contrasted strikingly with the more "negligible" figure of the President of the Local Government Board.

A Berlin man has discovered a new trade—that of dealing in millionaire's addresses. Although a million German marks make only £48,000, it is interesting to find that, according to an advertisement which appears in some papers of the Fatherland, the addresses of 7,400 German millionaires may be bought for £5. For this sum one can have them written on envelopes or in the form of gummed labels. Berlin and its suburbs alone account for 2,269 names that cost £1 12s. 6d. The wealthy industrial provinces of the Rhineeland and Westphalia furnish 939 millionaires, and the others are spread over the various German States as follows:—844 in Bavaria and Wurtemburg; 704 in Silesia, Posen and Eastern Prussia; 615 in Saxony and Thuringia; 466 in Hanover and Hesse; 456 in Brandenburg and Pomerania; 450 in the Hanse towns, Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg; 383 in Baden and Alsace-Lorraine; while Anhalt and Brunswick come last with only 349 reputed owners of at least a million marks.

The coat-of-arms of the Lucy's conveys a pun, familiar enough to every one who has read "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The present baronet, by right of marriage, quarters "three luces haudent, argent." When William Shakespeare, dramatist, was paying off an old grudge against Thomas Lucy, landowner of Charlotte Park, and holding him up to ridicule as Mr. Justice Shallow, he spoke about the white laces which the Welsh parson professed to understand as white plates. Mr. Justice Shallow pointed out that the lace is a fresh fish, as indeed it is, and better known to this generation under the title of jack or pie. Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy, by the way, has enjoyed experiences both in public and military affairs. He has been private secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and to a Solicitor-General of Ireland, and served in South Africa during the war.

The ninety-sixth anniversary of Mrs. Robert Booth, in charge of the Salvation Army post here, was held by the coroner today accused of murdering their two weeks old son, who was found dead in their bedroom this morning with a fearful gash in his neck. Booth contends that the child was murdered by an unknown person who left the door open and hit the child during the night, that she was attacked by a snake which she killed with a knife. The police have a theory that the woman killed the child in a fit of puerperal insanity. The mother is 18 years old.

The Salvation Army Officer and His Wife Accused of Killing Their Little Child

Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 19.—Ensign and Mrs. Robert Booth, in charge of the Salvation Army post here, were held by the coroner today accused of murdering their two weeks old son, who was found dead in their bedroom this morning with a fearful gash in his neck. Booth contends that the child was murdered by an unknown person who left the door open and hit the child during the night, that she was attacked by a snake which she killed with a knife. The police have a theory that the woman killed the child in a fit of puerperal insanity. The mother is 18 years old.

A centenarian resident of Totten-

London Times.—The whole problem of Asiatic immigration is so difficult, and of such pressing importance, that it should not be complicated by questions of what virtually comes to be the treatment of individuals. But besides the feeling of honor involved at home, in India there is a very serious movement of public opinion to be reckoned with. One of the most surprising features in the Blue-book on the subject is the curiously halting protest of the Indian government, and it is evident from news which we have recently published that Mr. Morley's more emphatic language was much more representative of opinion in the dependency. Several meetings of protest have already been held in India, but that held in Bombay last Wednesday is of particular significance. It is not often that Indians of the Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan communities meet for a common object as they did on this occasion, under the auspices, too, of some of their most eminent leaders. The Agha Khan, who recently headed a most important Mahomedan deputation to Lord Minto, and is the acknowledged leader of the Indian Muslims presided, while among the speakers was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the most influential leaders of the Hindu National Congress party. All the 7,000 persons assembled condemned in no uncertain tone the treatment of their compatriots in the Transvaal, and appealed to the British government and parliament for redress. A recent writer has suggested that nothing is so likely to unite the East as this question of color; this is one reason why parliament and the Empire should look into the matter in a broad spirit. Another reason lies in our great responsibilities to India and the credit and privileges which we attach to membership of the Empire.

The Daily Mail special correspondent in Dublin says:—But for the insistence of Mr. Redmond Barry, M.P., Solicitor-General, who spoke for the Government, the Commissioners would not have sat after last Friday, when Sir A. Vicars and his advisors withdrew from the inquiry. They felt their position was a most difficult one. The facts that the Government insisted on the inquiry proceeding, that the Earl of Aberdeen refused to deny that he offered the post of Ulster King-of-Arms to two gentlemen who refused, and that throughout the Lord-Lieutenant has urged upon all concerned the utmost secrecy, have given rise to a host of rumors. One name is banded throughout Dublin, and any vagabond when committed to prison will say, "It would be better if you sent so-and-so, who took the King's Jewels." I have just seen a magistrate who told me that a man said that to him a few days after the theft.

The explanation which is most favored in the Irish capital is that the taking of the jewels was the work of a kleptomaniac, and that he has now forgotten where he hid them. Other and more monstrous explanations are openly given, and sympathy has changed entirely to the side of Sir A. Vicars, the view taken being that if these stories cluster about the Vice-regal entourage and certain Castle officials they have only themselves to blame, for a public inquiry would have cleared the air. I saw a prominent Nationalist M.P. this evening, who is familiar with all the statements that are being made in the capital, "I cannot understand," he said, "why Mr. Birrell should have consented to such an inquiry. It is bound to do the Government harm. These Star Chamber inquiries are what we have protested against time after time, and as an example of the ordinary Castle methods we could not have a finer instance to put before the English public. I don't care a fig about the missing jewels or Sir A. Vicar's jewels, but I am glad the Daily Mail is calling attention to the absurdity of the Commission. We have suffered from similar commissions many times, but no one took any notice." I now learn that the constitution, terms of reference and every detail connected with the appointment of the Commission were due to the initiative of Sir A. MacDonnell. The Chief Secretary (Mr. Birrell) has left the matter in the hands of his chief assistant.

Toronto Merchant's Death.

Montreal, Feb. 19.—Philip Henry Jenkins, Sr., of Toronto, head of the firm of B. M. and T. Jenkins, dealers in antique furniture in Toronto and Montreal, died here this afternoon, in his 70th year. The funeral takes place in Toronto.

Toronto Controller's Seats.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—The argument in the quo warranto proceedings to unseat Controllers Spence, Hocken and Harrison, opened today before Master in Chambers Cartwright at Osgoode hall. The argument was taken up largely with technicalities.

Measles in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—City Physician Booth today closed the five lower rooms of the Bellmar public school on account of the measles epidemic. Over 1,200 cases of the disease have developed since February 1.

Steerage Passengers' Protection.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Lodge reported favorably from the Senate committee on immigration a bill revising the regulations governing assignments of air space and accommodations to steerage passengers on ocean vessels to conform to the regulations formed by the British board of trade which went into effect in January last.

Steel Rail Manufacture.

New York, Feb. 19.—In a paper on "Electric Power in Steel Mills," read by David B. Rushmore of Schenectady, at the 94th meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the author explained that the Bessemer process for making steel rails, it is believed, can be used only with certain ores, the supply of which was exhausted. Rushmore continued: "Finally, we can lay the breakages and failures of steel rails reported in recent times to the use of Bessemer process steel originally taken from other ores than those adapted to its use. The specifications for new steel rails accordingly require as a general rule that the open hearth process be used."

The Daily Mail special correspondent in Dublin says:—The relations between the Nationalists and the Government have grown better within the last few days. One thoroughly experienced in the ways of Irish politics told me that all the strength of the Irish Parliamentary party will now go to support Mr. Birrell. Not only is there a "University" Bill promised for this session, but a definite measure for the following year, which will turn the discarded Irish Councils Bill into a practical scheme of Home Rule.

The Morning Post says:—Parliamentarians will no doubt wonder how, if the rumors referred to yesterday regarding "Irish legislation achieving a valuable and important work of national reconciliation" will prove well founded, time can be found this year for a new Irish Council Bill, unless part of the formidable programme to which the Government is already pledged will be abandoned. Some of them will also feel inclined to ask whether Mr. Birrell, after his painful experience of last session, will feel inclined to risk burning his fingers again in the Nationalist-cum-Devolutionist fire. The reply to the first question may possibly be supplied by the production of a mere "shop-window" Bill—a measure that may be rushed through the Commons for cup-filling purposes with the certainty that it cannot pass through the Lords. The second inquiry is one which only Mr. Birrell himself can answer. Is his reply to be found in the mournful reference he made the other night to the quickness with which Chief Secretary "got used up and passed away," and his suggestion that "perhaps he could not last very long" in his present office?

RESCUED BY THE LINER MAURETANIA

Cunarder's Newspaper Tells Graphic Story of Vessel's First Rescue At Sea

A graphic story of the Mauretania's first rescue at sea is published by the "Daily Bulletin," the newspaper printed on board the Cunard liner.

"On leaving New York," says the Mauretania's little newspaper, "we little thought we should have the happy experience of being the means of saving three lives from a watery grave. But so it happened. The large Fall River, in company with two others, the Matangas and Grafton, left Philadelphia in tow of the tug Concord bound for Fall River. Each of the barges was laden with coal from the Pennsylvania and Virginia coalfields.

The weather was fine and promising, and a quick passage was expected to be made. The tug and its heavy tows had arrived off Point Judith, close to their home port, when a storm suddenly arose from the northeast with heavy showers of thick snow. Towards night the wind increased in force and the sea rose. The weather became so bad that the tug was obliged to put back with its charges and run for shelter in Long Island Sound. But the snow fell faster and thicker as night advanced, and next morning, when the little fleet had arrived off the Sound, they were unable to discern the land.

"Later, the stern barge, the Grafton,

# Exclusive Dress Lengths

## Madame La Mode's Latest!

In the buying of 1908 Spring Dress Fabrics, it was our ambition to gather the most stylish, the most varied and the most exclusive novelties at reasonable prices. Such charming materials as we herewith display we are sure will please the most exacting. When down town today or tomorrow, come in and examine these choice new goods. We take great pride in this first showing and will not be in the least offended if you do not purchase.

### Exclusive Dress Lengths

Conspicuous not only because there are not two Costume Lengths alike, but also for their perfect taste and height of fashion; individual, elegant, new, refreshing, most pleasing in shade and color combination—splendid quality Summer Tweeds, in fancy stripes and checks.

Price per yard, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00

### Dressmaking Department

Our specialists have gained the approval of every patron for work of the most intricate description. Why not have your Easter Costume made now, before the great rush begins? Interview this department and note the very latest Paris, London and New York styles at any time, or call up 'phone 605.

**Ferry Young & Co.**

"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Millinery.

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

**Fit-Reform**  
HAND TAILED GARMENTS  
FOUNDERS IN CANADA

Growing Every Day.

Fit-Reform is the fastest growing business in Canada.

The great purchasing public long ago found out the perfection of Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats.

Every season sees more and more men coming where they get style and VALUE beyond compare—to Fit-Reform, founders in Canada of hand tailored garments.

Suits and Overcoats, \$15 up.

Trousers, \$3.50 up.

51

ALLEN & COMPANY, 1201 Government St

**HOTEL WINTERS**

The Terminal City's long wait will end by the opening of this splendid hotel.

Opened November 1st, 1907

Brand new and modern. Luxuriously appointed, 120 rooms, all with hot and cold water. Fifty with bath. Elevator. Steam heat. Large and well lighted sample rooms. Inspection solicited. American plan \$2.00 and upwards. European plan \$1.00 and upwards. Free Bus.

A. M. WINTERS, Prop. E. J. MCINTYRE, Manager.

Mrs. J. Lebron Paul, Toronto.

Robert Lansley, Farnie.

W. Goldblatt, Vancouver.

C. J. Mortimer, Montreal.

J. Peterson, Tacoma.

T. H. Burnett, Goldstream.

W. G. Calder, Goldstream.

J. Partridge, Vancouver.

F. S. Livingston, Seattle.

## For Your Breakfast

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| B. C. Ham, per lb.             | 20c |
| Armour's Ham, per lb.          | 20c |
| Swift's Premium Ham, per lb.   | 20c |
| B. C. Bacon, per lb.           | 25c |
| Swift's Premium Bacon, per lb. | 30c |
| Armour's Bacon, per lb.        | 30c |
| Strictly Fresh Eggs, per dozen | 35c |

## FELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Quality Grocers.

**TO RENT** Modern Bungalow, six rooms, Esquimalt Road.

**\$500.00 CASH** Balance easy terms, will buy modern Bungalow, convenient to Oak Bay Avenue car line.

**\$600.00 CASH** Balance easy terms, will buy 6 roomed house and large lot convenient to the Park and Dallas Road.

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

## Malt and Hypophosphites

COMBINED WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF COD LIVER OIL

This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked.

We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate, or to anyone needing a tonic.



CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

## Marine Hardware

Anchors and Chains, Manila Rope

Galvanized and Brass

Goods

Yacht Paints, Copper Paints

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

Ship Chandlers—1206 Wharf St.

The largest showing of

## HIGH GRADE SHOES



Sole Agents

## BAKER SHOE COMPANY, LTD.

1119 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

## BICYCLES

We are pleased to announce that we are making extensive arrangements to meet every requirement of the family cyclist. All the well known lines of English and American wheels formerly supplied by us are again being stocked as well as several new makes of speed and interest. Our repair department will have the best skilled workmen to handle every customer's wheel. An English repairer of long experience will put all British wheels in trim, while a man of 15 years practice in Canadian and American cycle work, formerly in the employ of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., will make wheels or home manufacture "O. K."

### Bicycle Department

Plimley Automobile Company, Limited  
313 Government Street, Opposite Postoffice.

## SOLDIERS AT BANQUET SPEND PLEASANT TIME

Enjoyable Affair is Given By No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment

The annual banquet of No. 3 company, 10th regiment, was held last evening at the Victoria hotel, and the affair proved one of the most successful of any similar event in the history of the regiment. An excellent repast, good speeches, heartily appreciated songs, the whole leavened with the best of good fellowship, made the evening pass all too quickly and when the gathering broke up shortly after midnight everyone present voted it a huge success and freely complimented the committees in charge.

The dining-room was tastily decorated with colors and bunting and with the pretty decorations on the tables and the uniforms of the officers and men, the whole presented a gay appearance. Company Sergt. Major Lorimer presided at the head of the table with Col. Hall, commanding officer of the regiment, and Major Ridgway Wilson on either hand. In all, sixty-one members of the company sat down to the banquet. After ample justice had been done to the repast, the toast list was introduced with the toast to His Majesty, which was received with all honor.

The toast, "Imperial and Volunteer Forces," was proposed by Company Sergt. Major Lorimer and responded to by Major Wilson, who referred to the good showing made by the militia of Canada and he urged the members of the company to stand by their regiment and do their utmost in promoting its efficiency. The toast to Col. Hall and the Fifth Regiment was proposed by Lieut. R. O. Clark and responded to by Company Sergt. Major Lorimer, while that to No. 3 company was loyally honored, Col. Hall, who responded, being received with cheer after cheer. While Col. Hall praised the company for the showing it had made during the past year, he also gave the members some good advice, urging them to pay more attention to their drill and endeavor to improve in their attendance at drills. There were doubtless many who would do a great deal of shouting on the occasion of the celebration of Paardeberg day, but who would not feel disposed to don the King's uniform in defense of their country. If this country was to be kept British and the flag to wave over this land, it would only be by the men of the country donning the uniform and being ever ready to strike the blow for their homes. The toast to the press was also duly honored.

During the progress of the toast list, songs were rendered in capital style by Jesse Evans, H. A. Evans, Second Petty Officer Burns of H. M. S. Egeria, W. Williams, H. Spurrer and several others. H. Jackson gave a bass violin solo and W. Hasty gave a ventriloquist sketch, both of which were well received. Special mention must be made of the work of the orchestra under the leadership of Bandmaster Rumsby. Several excellent selections were rendered and these contributed in no small measure to the pleasure of the evening. A. Berwick acted as accompanist. The banquet committee consisted of Gunners Wilson, Logan, Hull, Jones and Boyce, and the entertainment committee of Gunners Wilson, Berwick, Kogan and Jones.

### Army Officers Please.

The officers of the Salvation Army desire to heartily thank all those who assisted in winning for the army the fine library which was won in the library voting contest just closed. The army members are naturally proud of their success in gaining the coveted prize.

### Ex-Convict Again Arrested.

Thomas Jones, ex-convict, a man who has been out of jail but a short time, was yesterday afternoon once more put behind the bars, this time on a charge of stealing a suit of underwear from a room in the Grand Pacific hotel, into which he made a hasty entry. Jones was just leaving the hotel when he was recognized by Detective McDonald who noticed him in the act of stuffing the stolen goods underneath his vest. Jones will come up for hearing this morning.

### Municipal Clauses Act.

The bill amending the Municipal Clauses act passed committee yesterday and will be dealt with by the house today. The clause over which considerable contention has raged with regard to the city's powers to insist on wires being placed underground was left in the bill as originally read. H. D. Helmcken, K. C., appeared on behalf of E. M. Johnson to protest against a clause of the bill which it appeared would prejudice the rights of property owners in the district of Victoria West, where the street lines are being homologated. A short amendment was inserted preventing this.

### THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B.C., at 8 p.m., February 20, 1908:

#### SYNOPSIS.

The high barometer area which is giving the present fine weather is centered in the north central part of the adjoining states of Oregon and Washington and the pressure continues low over California. Fair weather without any precipitation has been general both east and west of the Rockies and it has been warmer in the Prairie provinces.

#### TEMPERATURE.

|                     | Min. | Max. |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Victoria, B. C.     | 31   | 48   |
| Vancouver           | 29   | 48   |
| New Westminster     | 28   | 44   |
| Kelowna             | 14   | 34   |
| Barkerville         | 14   | 32   |
| Fort Simpson        | 36   | 46   |
| Atlin               | 34   | 36   |
| Davson, Y. T.       | 2    | 34   |
| Calgary, Alta.      | 6    | 36   |
| Winnipeg, Man.      | 10   | 22   |
| Portland, Ore.      | 36   | 54   |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 48   | ..   |

#### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific Time) Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate easterly or northerly winds, generally with stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.

#### THURSDAY.

Highest ..... 48  
Lowest ..... 31  
Mean ..... 34  
Sunshine, 8 hours, 30 minutes.

A Step Ladder. It is a handy thing to have in the house. Six foot ladder made of selected wood and strongly put together, with brackets for bucket, etc., \$2.50. Others at \$1.80. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

## SMITH PREMIER Typewriters Rented Repaired

A. M. Jones, Sole Agent  
Phone 21035.  
Room 18, 106 Government St.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Meet This Evening

The members of Mrs. Sheldon's class of the Metropolitan Sunday school are requested to attend a business meeting of the class tonight at 8 o'clock.

### Liners Reach New York.

E. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship agent, has been notified that the Cunard liner *Etruria* has reached New York from Liverpool with 510 passengers and that the *Carmania* of the same line is due today at New York from Naples with 517 passengers aboard.

### Searching for Brother.

J. Y. Brown, of Boundary, Washington, has applied to the local police for assistance in locating his brother, who left home about four months ago and has not been seen or heard of since. Mr. Brown was in the city yesterday, having come here in the hope of learning something of the missing man.

### Will Initiate Candidates.

Victoria Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., will hold its regular meeting this evening, when the initiatory degree will be conferred upon several candidates and other routine business transacted. The new paraphernalia recently obtained by the lodge will be worn. The annual roll-call of the lodge will be held some time in March.

### Sailors Returning Home.

Lieutenant J. R. Harvey and Petty Officers S. A. Lloyd, W. Armstrong and A. Treays, in charge of sixty-five sailors of H. M. S. *Egeria*, who have completed their service on this station, left this morning on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver and will go via the C. P. R. to St. John's, whence they will sail on February 29 on the steamer *Lake Manitoba* for the old country.

### Thieves on Chatham Street.

Thieves are apparently working on Chatham street. Following the report made a few days ago to the effect that one of the houses on that street had been entered and a valuable sealskin coat and a mink muff and bon together with \$10 in cash had been stolen, a report was yesterday made to the police that some one had gained entrance to the adjoining house. In this last case nothing was taken.

### Presentation to Mr. Jay.

Alexandra Lodge, Sons of England, held an interesting meeting on Wednesday night in the K. of P. hall, with a large attendance of members. An important feature of the proceedings was the presentation of a past master's jewel to George Jay, police magistrate, in acknowledgement of the valuable services which he has rendered the lodge. Speeches in connection with the affair were very complimentary to Mr. Jay, who suitably repelled. Three new members were initiated, and five more candidates are to come up for initiation at next meeting.

### Concert at Cedar Hill.

The Temperance hall was crowded to the doors Wednesday evening, the occasion being a concert and dance organized by the club. St. Andrew's Presbyterian church choir provided the programme, the solos, quartettes and glee evoking much appreciation from the audience. Solos, etc., were rendered by the following artists: Mrs. Staneland, Mrs. Reynard, Miss Kayton, Miss Dixon, B. Dixon, Mr. Reynard, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Waddington, Jesse Longfield accompanied at the piano.

### Many Sail for Europe.

Some idea of the great increase in the eastward travel from this continent to Europe can be gained from advices received by E. E. Blackwood, Atlantic steamship agent, who has been notified by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company that on the last eastward trip of the new boat *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, from New York on February 18, all steerage accommodation was sold out. The boat carried 2,000 steerage passengers. The period of depression in the States and consequent lack of employment is said to be the chief reason for the efflux.

### Sunday School Convention.

On March 17 and 18 the seventh annual convention of the Victoria district branch of the International Sunday School association will be held in Emmanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge. Papers of interest will be read and several addresses will be made. Stewart Mulrhead, general secretary for British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, will be present and deliver several addresses, and it is expected that Rev. Mr. Merritt, of Tacoma, secretary for the State of Washington branch, will also attend the session.

### Provincial Police Will Act.

The provincial police will give immediate attention to the complaint made by Triumph Lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., respecting the nuisance of drunken men on the Esquimalt road outside the city limits. John P. Hicks, secretary of the lodge, has received a communication from the office of the superintendent of provincial police stating that a strong effort will be made to rid the neighborhood of all such offenders. It is stated in this communication that Constable Conway, the resident constable at Esquimalt, can be reached at any time by telephone, or reports made to the provincial police office here will be promptly attended to.

### CRUSHED TO DEATH

While Felling Tree Chinaman is Almost Instantly Killed Near Sidney

Crushed under a large tree which he had fallen, Lee Dak Ming, who had late been employed near Sydney in clearing land for Lee Gung, was almost instantly killed on Wednesday afternoon. The Chinaman failed to take warning when the tree began to topple over, and when he saw his predicament it was too late, the descending tree falling across his head and shoulders and pinning him to the ground. It was some time before the body could be extricated, and when this was accomplished life was extinct. The body was brought into the city and taken to Hanna's undertaking establishment. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

### THURSDAY.

**Bicycle Department** Plimley Automobile Company, Limited 313 Government Street, Opposite Postoffice.

## Sale of Lace Curtains

We have made special reductions in our Nottingham Lace Curtains.

\$3.00 Curtains reduced to \$2.50  
\$3.50 Curtains reduced to \$3.00  
\$4.50 Curtains reduced to \$3.75  
\$5.00 Curtains reduced to \$4.25

Also big reductions made in our Swiss Curtains.

\$4.50 Curtains reduced to \$3.25  
\$3.50 Curtains reduced to \$2.50

## G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE  
636 YATES ST.



Ladies' Oxford Slippers

Fifty pairs all different. Regular prices \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00, all going at \$1.50

See our windows for all bargains.

## IDEAL SHOE STORE

1116 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

## When at a Loss

to know what to get for a gift, come and see what we have to show you in

## Novelties, Silverware, Cut Glass

etc. We can please you whether you wish an inexpensive article or something costing hundreds of dollars.

### Try Us for Watch Repairing

## REDFERN'S

GOVERNMENT STREET.

## COAL COAL COAL

J. KINGHAM &amp; CO.

Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Coal Miners. At current rates.

OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE 647.

## CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA ROOMS

Try Some of Our Choice English Chocolates

A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,  
A CUP OF COFFEE,  
A CUP OF COCOA AND WHIPPED CREAM,  
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,  
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while down town will refresh you.

**CLAY'S CONFECTIONERY**  
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

## DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled With Skill and Care.  
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT  
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES  
In Endless Variety.

**B.C. DRUG STORE**  
541 Johnson Street. Phone 356  
J. TEAGUE.

## Cabbage Plants Onion Sets

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

**JAY & CO.**  
13 Broad Street Phone 1024

**P. & B.**

## Building Paper

Water and Damp Proof

Specified by Architects as Standard of Excellence.  
For sale by all hardware dealers.

**R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.**

Agent

## "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

A Touch of Elegance  
is given to any table by the use of attractive silverware

**1847 ROGERS BROS.**

SPoons, FORKS, ETC.  
are unequalled in quality and beauty of design.

In buying Coffee Sets, Dishes, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

**MERIDEN BRITA CO.**

WINTER STOVES — Select you from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock.

Dr. H. B. F. Criston, of Paris, the celebrated court doctor of Europe, on Beauty Culture has all his toilet preparations, including Gray Hair Elixir that will return gray hair to its natural color, a positive cure for dandruff, giving it lustre like silk, contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, salve skin. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair bulbs and destroys superfluous hair. Deratizer, removes pimples, black heads, oily skin. Osebath, a positive external cure for obesity, represented by Mrs. Winch, new number 817, Cormorant street. Mail orders given special attention.

Comic Valentines. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges are unequalled for quality and durability. Clarke & Pearson's sole agents for Victoria.

CLAY'S CORNED BEEF

Prepared so as to be appetizing, good and economical. Put up in germ proof tins. Purity and quality guaranteed by William Clark.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,

Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & CO.

PHONE 77

## Grand Opera Records

By Caruso, Bonci, Gorgoza, Scotti, Witherspoon, Evan Williams, Melba, Patti, Homer, Ellen Beach Yaw, and all the great opera stars of Europe and America.

Over 500 now in stock at

**FLETCHER BROS.**  
Largest Dealers in Talking Machines and Records in Victoria.

For your afternoon Tea while down town will refresh you.

**CLAY'S CONFECTIONERY**  
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

## DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled With Skill and Care.  
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT  
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES  
In Endless Variety.

**B.C. DRUG STORE**  
541 Johnson Street. Phone 356  
J. TEAGUE.

## Cabbage Plants Onion Sets

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

**JAY & CO.**  
13 Broad Street Phone 1024

**P. & B.**

## Building Paper

Water and Damp Proof

Specified by Architects as Standard of Excellence.  
For sale by all hardware dealers.

**R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.**

Agent

## "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

A Touch of Elegance  
is given to any table by the use of attractive silverware

**1847 ROGERS BROS.**

SPoons, FORKS, ETC.  
are unequalled in quality and beauty of design.

In buying Coffee Sets, Dishes, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of

**MERIDEN BRITA CO.**

WINTER STOVES — Select you from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock.

Dr. H. B. F. Criston, of Paris, the celebrated court doctor of Europe, on Beauty Culture has all his toilet preparations, including Gray Hair Elixir that will return gray hair to its natural color, a positive cure for dandruff, giving it lustre like silk, contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, salve skin. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair bulbs and destroys superfluous hair. Deratizer, removes pimples, black heads, oily skin. Osebath, a positive external cure for obesity, represented by Mrs. Winch, new number 817, Cormorant street. Mail orders given special attention.

Comic Valentines. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges are unequalled for quality and durability. Clarke & Pearson's sole agents for Victoria.

CLAY'S CORNED BEEF

Prepared so as to be appetizing, good and economical. Put up in germ proof tins. Purity and quality guaranteed by William Clark.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,

Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & CO.

PHONE 77

## POLICE COURT SCENE OF TECHNICAL BATTLE

Magistrate Hears Extradition Proceedings in Case of Antonio Loschiavo

The case of Antonio Loschiavo, charged with having deserted his wife and child in Sydney, New South Wales, is at last being tried. The man was arrested some two months ago at the cable request of the Australian authorities and has been held here pending the arrival of an officer with the necessary papers. William C. Moresby and R. C. Lowe are prosecuting for the New South Wales government and J. A. Alkman is defending. The object of the present proceedings is to have Loschiavo taken back to Australia by virtue of the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' act.

Mr. Alkman took a preliminary objection to the warrant on the ground that it did not disclose an offence which would bring the accused within the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' act, in that the last mentioned act said that only those offenders were extraditable the minimum punishment for which was a year's imprisonment with hard labor. On the warrant it was stated that Loschiavo was accused of an offense punishable with three years imprisonment, but said nothing about hard labor, while a reference to the act showed that it was optional with and not obligatory for the judge to impose hard labor with the sentence. The objection was overruled.

Alfred W. Ashton, detective and senior police constable of Sydney, N. S. W., then took the stand. His evidence consisted chiefly in identifying and proving the signature of the various documents he had brought with him concerning the case. Mr. Alkman objected to his being asked if wife desertion were an offense in New South Wales, on the ground that not being a lawyer he was not entitled to give expert evidence on the law.

Among the documents submitted was a deposition made by Mrs. Loschiavo, to which Mr. Alkman objected that a wife's testimony cannot be taken against her husband in a criminal charge, but the magistrate ruled that as these depositions were taken before a magistrate in New South Wales he was bound to assume that they were taken in accordance with the laws of New South Wales in the absence of any authority to the contrary.

It should be stated that the Fugitives' Offenders' act specifically states that a magistrate may for the purposes of the act take depositions in the absence of the accused, which depositions may subsequently be used in evidence in the extradition proceedings. Mr. Alkman, however, argued that from internal evidence afforded by the act itself only a Canadian magistrate was thus indicated. His worship remarked that that would render the entire act nugatory, and Mr. Moresby argued that the clause must be read with the succeeding clauses regarding the admission of evidence which showed conclusively that magistrates in any British possession were contemplated. The objection was overruled and the evidence admitted.

In cross-examination Mr. Ashton said he knew Mr. and Mrs. Loschiavo and said that it was common talk that their marital troubles had been caused by the mother-in-law, who was English. Mrs. Loschiavo was working in a clothing factory when he left and professed to be without means. He had not heard that the accused had given his wife over a hundred pounds before leaving or that since going away had repeatedly written asking his wife to join him. It was a fact that Mrs. Loschiavo had commenced suit for a judicial separation before she had sworn to the information charging her husband with deserting her. Mr. Ashton, who proved an extremely fair witness, evidently had not had much personal knowledge of the events which led up to the separation.

The deposition of Mrs. Loschiavo was read in court. She said that she had left her husband in consequence of ill-treatment and had commenced separation proceedings. Later on in the deposition she says that her husband left her without lawful cause and that she was without means to support herself and child.

Another objection to one of the necessary formal documents was that it was not sealed as required. It was quite evident that it had been sealed, but the wax had broken off during the journey. The chief of police, to whom the documents were addressed, produced an envelope in which he had carefully preserved a couple of fragments of the seal, on which part of the design was visible. Mr. Alkman objected that it was not enough for the document to have been sealed, but the seal must be there so that it could be determined that it had been sealed with the proper official seal, without which, he contended, the document was of no effect. The magistrate, however, was satisfied with the documents produced.

This being all the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Alkman moved for the dismissal of his client, holding that a prima facie case had not been made out. He said that Mrs. Loschiavo's own deposition showed that she had left her husband, instead of his deserting her. He also contended that her bare statement of ill-treatment was not evidence, without anything to show what the ill-treatment consisted of, so that constructive desertion could not be alleged. Mr. Moresby urged that prima facie case had been made out, which was all that was necessary there. The trial would take place in New South Wales. The magistrate held that prima facie case had been made out to, which the accused must reply.

The case was then remanded till Monday, Mr. Alkman intimating that he might have to ask for a considerable remand, in order to get evidence from Australia. The defense is understood to be that the wife left her husband without due cause owing to the machinations of her mother. That he gave over a hundred pounds and most of the furniture, including the piano, before he left, so she cannot be in want, and that further that he has written to her repeatedly to join him, being satisfied that they will get along happily if the mother-in-law is not around, but that so far she has consistently refused to come.

A second charge has also been laid against Loschiavo, that of deserting his child. It appears that when his

wife went away she took their youngest child, a boy aged five, away with her. He will be tried this morning on the charge of deserting this child.

## FIREMEN BADLY BURNED

Sustain Painful Injuries Through Breaking of Carbony of Sulphuric Acid

By the breaking of a large glass carboy containing sulphuric acid intended to be used in charging the chemical engines, two of the local fire brigade, W. Duncan, of fire station No. 4, and V. Stewart, of the central station, both hosemen, were seriously burned about the hands and legs on Tuesday morning. Duncan was so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the hospital, where he is now progressing as favorably as can be expected, but it will be some time before he recovers sufficiently to allow of his resuming his duties.

Both men were in the act of lifting the carboy when the glass broke, the acid flying over the firemen's lower extremities, eating away the clothing in an instant and burning off the flesh in large patches. Duncan's right leg from the thigh to the foot was badly burned, while Stewart had his ankles and hands injured by the strong acid.

Dr. Robertson was immediately summoned and ordered Duncan's removal to the hospital. Stewart, who was not so badly injured, was taken to his home.

## SPEAKS ELOQUENTLY ON LUKE'S PARABLE

Rev. E. Tremayne Dunstan  
Draws Lesson From the  
Prodigal Sons

The Congregational church was well filled last evening by those desirous of hearing Rev. E. Tremayne Dunstan, the Australian divine, who, in conjunction with Rev. H. A. Carson, pastor of the church, is conducting a series of evangelical meetings. Last night's address was the fourth delivered in this city by Rev. Mr. Dunstan, and rightly large audiences have attended the meetings. He is a forceful speaker and one who has a wide reputation in the Antipodes as a successful lecturer.

Taking his text from Luke 15-13, Rev. Mr. Dunstan read the story of the prodigal son, though the title of his address was "The Two Prodigals." He stated that the Lord did not provide titles for his parables and had done so this would not have been called the parable of the prodigal son, but rather the parable of the prodigal sons, for there were two, one who answered to the name, the other who, with unctuous rectitude, never imagined for one moment that he was a prodigal. The main purpose of the Lord in telling the story was to rebuke people who had been acting the part of the elder brother; but there is a note of tenderness regarding both sons. It was really the parable of the all-compassionate Father, and its main purpose is to reveal the infinite pity of God, as shown to distinct classes of sinners.

After pointing out that it is Luke only who records the parable, the physician, the man of broad mind, characteristic of his profession, the man who recorded the parable of the Good Samaritan, the parable of the Pharisee and publican and that of the rich man and Lazarus, the speaker said Luke's gospel was one of hope for the outsider, it was the gospel of larger hope, it finds a place in the Kingdom of God for everybody who does not set his feet shut out the love of the Great Father.

The speaker stated that this was shown in the parable in view of the circumstances under which it was uttered. The Jews were intensely scrupulous concerning external propriety, pre-eminently proper, measuring every thing according to rule. It was this attitude towards those not of their own sect that called forth the parable. While it was true that the portrait of the younger son stands out as a warning, it is that of the older son which forms the central figure and is the standing rebuke to pharisaism. It was perfectly right to show young men the danger of evil doing and bad habits, but as a rule that does not need much showing, that type of sinner stands convicted. But the other prodigal's sin, whose sin is not drunkenness or vice, is a dry rot, it cankers and destroys from within. The parable does not make vice less vicious or less perilous, but it does put things in their proper proportion. It shows that there are two kinds of sin and two classes of sinners.

Rev. Mr. Dunstan took up both brothers and studied each as applicable to modern conditions. The younger brother, who laughed at economy, makes a mock of character and is anxious to "see life," soon comes to ruin and finds that after the abundance comes the famine, after the waste, want. In modern life the young man, impatient of home restraints, rushes to the great world, seeks the cities and there many go down to poverty and disgrace through giving way to temptation. The world is a wretched paymaster, turns away when one goes down and embraces some other fool who has substance to waste. If there is one road open, a road which leads to the Father's house. When a man gets down to the husks and the famine there is always the house to which he has ever a way.

During the evening F. B. W. son, who is accompanying Rev. Mr. Dunstan on the tour, sang a solo and Rev. Mr. Carson spoke briefly. Tonight the subject of Rev. Mr. Dunstan's address will be "Come!"

## BUILDING FIGURES GROW

Total Value to Date This Month Exceeds Whole Month of January

Within the past few days applications for building permits have shown a sudden increase, and the aggregate value of buildings for which permits have been issued by the building inspector up to date this month is \$56,575, as compared with the figures for the whole month of January, \$54,625. This sudden spurt in building activity is ascribed to the improved weather conditions and it is expected that next month will show an even larger gain. Since January 1 the aggregate value of the buildings for which permits have been issued is \$111,200. This does not take into account the many buildings which are being erected in Oak Bay, Esquimalt and other districts bordering on the city.

Alfred Wood is chairman of the Hamilton board of education.

## POSITION OF SANITARY INSPECTOR IS FILLED

Health Board Names Successor to James Wilson—Medical Inspection of Schools

After long consideration of the forty-seven applications for the position of sanitary inspector of the city the city board of health last night decided to accept the application of Mr. Lancaster, who has for some time past been employed as bookkeeper at the Victoria Chemical Works. Mr. Lancaster's qualifications fully impressed the board with his ability to fill the position and on a ballot being taken he was selected. The applications submitted came from men in almost every walk of life and several of the applicants were men who had had experience in other cities in sanitary work.

</div



## KEystone WIRE MATTING

Is the best matting  
for cleanliness and  
for durability. It is  
sold by

## B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

## SILVER POLISH

We have two famous Polishes; one our own make, excellent. Per bottle, 25c.; the other the

### NEW POLISHING WAD

No brush; no polishing cloth; free from acids, grease or solid ingredients; always ready, lasts for years; a great boon. Price 25c.

**W. H. WILKERSON** 915 Government St, Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

## Combining Art and Utility

There are two things to be considered in arranging the lighting apparatus of your home. First of all comes utility. To insure good light, properly distributed, you require the advice of experts. This we can supply. Equally important, if you have any regard for the beautiful, is the choosing of artistic fixtures. And here we can be of assistance also.

### Our Stock of Electric Fixtures is the Largest in Western Canada

Never more complete than at the present. We are known far and wide as having a unique display of strictly up-to-date goods.

**HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

### TRIED RECIPES

#### Curry of Veal

Cut two pounds of veal into small pieces. Roll the pieces in flour and season with pepper and salt. Put in a couple of tablespooms of butter in an iron stewing pan. Slice a large onion and fry it in the butter, and when it turns a light brown add the veal and a quart can of tomatoes. Stir well and place the dish where it will cook slowly for an hour; then add a tablespoomful of curry powder mixed to a smooth paste with a little water. Simmer half an hour longer, and serve on a platter with a border of washing of silver and china, and even for putting them away.

#### Serving the Dinner.

It may even be necessary to go through with the serving of a dummy dinner in order to make her comprehend all the little points essential for her to remember. If she does not seem able to keep in mind that she should serve and remove soiled plates on the right and pass dishes for choice on the left, then you must do it yourself, and if she insists on piling up soiled dishes to an ugly height, then show her how to take one dish in each hand when clearing the table after a course.

Show her by actual demonstration how to stand in back of the master's chair and a little to the left where he is carving, and explain to her how she is to move silently about the pantry and the dining-room.

If she cannot remember in what order her various duties at the conclusion of each course are to be performed, then make out a list for her to memorize, so that there will be no excuse for her failing to remove the food first, the soiled dishes and silver second, the clean dishes and silver third, and the crumbs last.

Impress upon her that she is responsible for the temperature of the plates, for the appearance of the dining-room, the sideboard, and the serving table, and that she can save a great deal of unpleasantness by keeping an eye on the children's plates.

While on the one hand, women in England are demanding the suffrage with a persistence that commands attention even if it provokes hostility, on the other, the women of New York are pressing upon the legislature of that state their claims to a right to take part in the councils of that state. The reasons given for refusing the vote to the women of New York are that the majority of women do not want to vote and that they have no time to spare for the consideration of public affairs.

If the first statement is true today it will not be so long. Every year adds greatly to the number of women who desire to have some share in the making of the laws which affect them, at least as greatly as they do men. Many of these women say little about their feelings, but it is none the less strongly held. They are intelligent and thoughtful and would form a valuable addition to the electorate. It is these women who, when occasion arises, give evidence of their ability to deal with social and philanthropic questions. Legislators, both in England and the United States, acknowledge that the advice and assistance of such women would be valuable.

As to the question of their want of leisure, surely women themselves are the best judges as to that which should occupy their time and engage their attention. There is little reason to believe that they will neglect private for public interests. There are, no doubt, many women so situated that they would not, on ordinary occasions, exercise the privilege of voting. But that does not affect the question of their right to do so if they wished, still less justify the withholding of the franchise from those who have both the leisure and the ability to devote to the cause of their fellow-men and women.

**Fried Bananas**

Slice them lengthwise once, after peeling, of course; season with salt and pepper and dip in hot fat or butter. Drain well. Also they are delicious dipped in egg batter and bread crumbs and fried crisp.

#### Sauce for Fried Bananas

Sir some red currant jelly in water over the fire until dissolved, then add a little orange juice and a few finely minced bits of the peel with some shredded almonds or desicated coconut.

#### Banana Ice Cream

Peel four bananas and cut in quarters. Mash them with one quart of cream and a pint of milk. Sweeten to taste. Freeze. It may be served in the skins, but they must be stiffened by lying in a pan of ice and salt.

#### Rice Cake

One cupful of butter, two of sugar, two and one-fourth of rice flour, six eggs, the juice and rind of one lemon. Beat the butter to a cream, then gradually beat in the sugar and add the lemon. Beat the whites and yolks separately and add them to the beaten sugar and butter. Add also the rice flour. Pour into a shallow pan to the depth of about two inches. Bake from thirty-five to forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

#### Lemon Queens

Cream one-half cup butter, gradually beat in one cup sugar, then the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, grated rind and juice of one-half lemon, one and one-fourth cups sifted flour, sifted again with one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and soda, and lastly the whites of four eggs, beaten dry. Bake in small, rather narrow deep tins, about 25 minutes. Ice with boiled frosting.

#### Hamburg Steak for Two

Get a round steak, "10 cents worth will do for two people," trim, flour and salt it, and pound in as much flour as possible, turn and do the same on the other side; have fat hot in skillet, brown well on both sides, then fill skillet with water, set on back of range where it will cook slowly for one and a half hours. Lift the meat and make the gravy, which will be as good as roast beef gravy.

Advertise In THE COLONIST

## In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

### HERE AND THERE

It very often happens that a maid appears to disregard the orders of her mistress when the fact is that she has not understood them. In her simple country home the etiquette of the table was quite unknown to her. Things which have been familiar from childhood to the occupants of a nicely kept home are to her strange objects. This gives the new maid an appearance of stupidity which is very often not warranted. In many cases it would be far better if the mistress took it for granted that she does not know anything and proceeded gently and kindly to teach her. She will forget, of course, for she is only a simple, perhaps an ignorant, girl. It may be that the following advice, clipped from a contemporary, on how to train a maid to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the table, and have her set it again under your directions, if she still does not learn, then repeat the experiment until she does, or else make out a list of every article required for the table, together with its correct position thereon, and let her consult this each time. If necessary, the same tactics should be followed to wait at table will be of use to young ladies who are unused to the duties of housekeeping. This sort of training will be an exercise in patience, but will in the end save much trouble and annoyance:

"Set the table yourself, showing her where each and every article is to be placed, then strip the

**ONLY TWO DAYS MORE TO SELECT**

# Costly Suits

The purchase of a Suit of Clothes represents an investment that demands the most careful consideration of money spent. We have justly earned a continental reputation for selling stylish and well fitting suits and overcoats of all kinds. Conditions have created the opportunity to obtain all our English and Scotch tweeds at reductions which means from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. off regular price.

To all we extend the fullest invitation to come and inspect our suits and to make comparison. No obligations to buy.

## We Will Continue This Sale This Week

All \$30 Hand Tailored Suits.....\$20.00 All \$20 Hand Tailored Suits.....\$13.75

The Exclusive Style Store

# Finch & Finch

BATTERS  
1107  
Government  
Street

# The Sporting World

## BATTLE ROYAL CERTAIN IN TOMORROW'S SOCCER

Crack Nanaimo Team Meet V.  
W. A. A. Intermediates in  
Crucial Game

coming in there will be keen competition in all flights.

The Vancouver Athletic club purchased the right to hold these championships for the province from the Victoria Amateur Boxing club, and since this transfer of the franchise several very fine exhibitions have been held. The Vancouver Athletic club deplore the fact, however, that thus far Victoria has shown no disposition to try for any of the championship events. The desire of the club is to secure entries from Victoria as it is well known that the Capital city has some very fast exponents of the game in all classes. Should Victoria men enter they will have all the courtesies of the club extended to them and be well looked after while here.

Very handsome gold medals are to be awarded the winners in the different classes.

### Racquet Championship

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston National Amateur champion in 1899 defeated the present title holder R. Finke of New York in the recent championship tournament at the tennis and racquet club today, 16-13, 15-9, 15-6.

### FIRST HORSE SHOW IN WESTERN CANADA

Large Entry List Assured For  
Vancouver's Big Fashionable Event

Horse-owners, dealers and breeders of fancy stock throughout the Pacific Northwest are manifesting a lively interest in the forthcoming horse show, to be held at the drill hall, Vancouver, on March 19, 20 and 21. According to Percy F. Godenrath, press agent for the show, who passed through the city yesterday en route to Portland, Ore., the entries for the 100 odd events are being rapidly filled and by the 28th inst., the closing day, the executive expect a full list. He is sanguine that the horses will be there and now his mission is to make known to the horse-loving public what Vancouver is prepared to do for its miniature replica of New York's great fashionable event when all the beauty and fashion flocks to the annual horse show.

The first horse show to be held west of Winnipeg will have entries from Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver and several interior points. The show will be held in the spacious drill hall, where there is ample room for the ring and a seating capacity of 1,500.

"Fifty-two boxes have been provided, of which 46 had been sold before left. The drill hall will be magnificently decorated with flags and bunting and at night illuminated by thousands of colored electric lights. Two shows will be given daily," said Mr. Godenrath to the Colonist.

"Shortly after the announcement of the intention to hold the show scores of handsome trophies, silver cups, medals, etc., were donated as prizes from all parts, until the executive have now something like \$5,000 to distribute to the lucky competitors. The Portland Hunt club and Mr. T. S. McGrath, of Portland, were among the first to signify their intention to promote the show by donating silver cups. Mr. John W. Considine, of Seattle, also contributed a handsome prize and will send a string of a dozen of his finest horses. From Victoria the executive received splendid trophies from Mr. J. A. Mitchell. The Colonist and others, while the loyal merchants and professional men of Vancouver contributed handsomely. Altogether I feel safe in predicting that Vancouver's first horse show will prove a winner and all that is needed to make it an unqualified financial success as well as a social success, is the patronage of the public. While here I was informed of several parties that are being made up to attend and take advantage of the special cheap rates which will be in force for the occasion."

Mr. and Mrs. Godenrath will spend a few days in the Sound cities and Portland before returning to Vancouver.

### Bell Company's Profits

Montreal, Feb. 20.—The annual statement of the Bell Telephone company of Canada shows net profits for 1902 of \$1,043,000.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—There will be something doing at the big boxing tournament at the Vancouver Athletic club on March 5 and 6. Particularly in the heavyweight class. The tournament is open to all amateur in the province and the way the entries are

## V.W.A.A. ATHLETIC PROGRAMME GOOD ONE

Big Tournament Billed for Feb.  
25 in Club Rooms Has  
Splendid Numbers

The complete programme for the big athletic tournament to be given by the V. W. A. A. on February 25 in the V. W. A. A. gymnasium was handed out last night by the committee in charge of the arrangements, and the event promises to be of the best attractions that have been given to a Victoria audience for a long time.

The programme consists of seven numbers and each one is a feature in itself, and will appeal to all those who are interested in athletics in any form. The principals who will take part in the various events are all practicing steadily under the direction of their instructor, Sgt. Nott, and will be in fine condition to go through their several numbers when the evening of the entertainment arrives.

The star attraction of the evening will probably be the final one, a four minute round boxing exhibition between the shifty Wat Adams and clever Sammy Duffy, and although there is a big disproportion in the weight of the two, the "go" will be a "corker" and the fight fans will probably turn out in great numbers to get a line on the much touted Adams and his nimble opponent. W. Baker will referee this bout.

The leader on the programme is the basketball game between the J. B. A. A. and V. W. A. A. seniors, and as these teams are very evenly matched and both up at the top of the ladder in the league standing some fast basketball will be dished up to the spectators. The parallel bar work, horizontal bar work and the tumbling and other numbers that will command themselves to the audience and under the instruction of Instructor Nott the boys who are taking part in these are said to show great proficiency. The four two-minute round boxing bout between Tom Saunders and J. Stanbury will see some good sparring as both of the boys are said to be very clever.

Number five on the programme is a wrestling match between F. Nelle and a local man and as all the holds known in the game are easy to both of the men the match should be a good one.

The tournament will start sharp at 8 o'clock and about three hours of amusement well afforded to those who attend. A. Monteith will be master of ceremonies and the committee management consists of S. O'Kell and A. Stevens.

The following is the complete programme:

- Basketball game—senior—V. W. A. vs. J. B. A. A.
- Horizontal bar work—Colly Hill, Harry Mellish, Sgt. Nott.
- Four-round boxing exhibition—Tom Saunders and J. Sansbury.
- Parallel bar work—Sgt. Nott and club members.
- Wrestling match—T. Nelle and a local man.
- Tumbling—Colly Hill, Tommy Nelle, Joe Bailey, Harry Mellish and "Duchy" Hill.
- Boxing exhibition—Sammy Duffy vs. Wat Adams.

The management of the J. B. A. A. yesterday threw down a defi to the crack Y. M. C. A. team, challenging them to a match, and no sooner was the challenge received than it was accepted by the latter and the two leading teams of the big league will some together for what will virtually be the championship of the city.

Although the challenge of the J. B. A. A. was only an amateur one, it came through the medium of the captain of their basketball team and was couched in the following language: "The captain of the senior basketball team of the J. B. A. A. challenges the Y. M. C. A. team for a game at which the champion of the city will be the victor." The reply of the champion Y. M. C. A. team through Physical Instructor Feindley was "The challenge of the J. B. A. A. team will be immediately accepted, in fact their action in challenging us for this game has only anticipated the action that the management of the Y. M. C. A. had in view, and if the challenge of the Y. M. C. A. A. it is certain that both of the teams and officials of both organizations are anxious that the game should be played and that the title to the city championship will be decided purely on its merits, and the followers are equally confident that they have the better team and that it only remains for a showdown of the playing abilities of the two to prove that their version of the affair is the correct one."

We are confident that on a neutral floor and with fair and competent officials in charge of the game that we are the best team in the league, and are confident of our ability to defeat the J. B. A. A. quintette."

Although no official challenge has been issued, we ourselves would challenge them to play a game to decide which is the best team in the city. Our action in this matter has been prompted by the unsatisfactory ending that has occurred in the senior league and although this was no fault of our own we are determined to prove to the public that we are not only champions in name but in virtue of our ability.

We are confident that on a neutral floor and with fair and competent officials in charge of the game that we are the best team in the league, and are confident of our ability to defeat the J. B. A. A. quintette."

The reply of the Y. M. C. A. team is that they have the better team and that it only remains for a showdown of the playing abilities of the two to prove that their version of the affair is the correct one."

This match will, without doubt, prove the fastest and most interesting one that has ever been played in this city during this season, and the prospects promises to be of the fastest description when the teams clash. The players are all in the best of condition, having gone through strenuous season, will be unprepared in their practices up till the time of the match.

The trainers of both teams state that special practices will be indulged in and the men will trot on the floor with nothing on each other in the matter of condition.

The result of the challenge of the Y. M. C. A. team is that they have the better team and that it only remains for a showdown of the playing abilities of the two to prove that their version of the affair is the correct one."

This match will, without doubt, prove the fastest and most interesting one that has ever been played in this city during this season, and the prospects promises to be of the fastest description when the teams clash. The players are all in the best of condition, having gone through strenuous season, will be unprepared in their practices up till the time of the match.

The trainers of both teams state that special practices will be indulged in and the men will trot on the floor with nothing on each other in the matter of condition.

Whilst I make this suggestion, I do not of course wish to interfere unduly with the discretion of the trustees who I understand are Mr. Chapman, of the Hudson's Bay company, Mr. Thompson, of the New York Life office, and Mr. Parker. Mr. Parker is in London at the present moment but is just leaving the city to return to his home.

The British Columbia Lacrosse Association has seen fit to turn down the six-team league proposition. Whilst many followers of lacrosse in this city this may seem a selfish move on the part of the association yet, looking at the matter from an unbiased standpoint, it must be conceded that the association's proposal is perfectly justified as being in the best interests of senior lacrosse in this province.

The brand of lacrosse handed out to the public last year by the senior teams, with the exception of one or two games, was not of the highest order,

## VICTORIA YACHT CLUB STARTS ON NEW LIFE

Amalgamation With the Motor  
Boat Interests Formally  
Effectuated

The formal amalgamation of the Victoria Yacht club and the motor boat interest was effected last night when a large gathering of members of both of these organizations met in the offices of F. L. Neale, Fort street, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to canvass the various boating interests in the city with regard to the feasibility of joining hands with the idea of again placing the Victoria Yacht club in a position befitting the organization as the oldest club on the coast and the premier acting association in the Capital City.

As a result of the interest shown at last night's meeting which was reflected in the members binding themselves to taking twenty shares of stock as a starter to finance the initial steps in going immediately forward with the work of drafting the plans and specifications, and in securing a suitable site for a club house, the club decided that all further steps looking toward the amalgamation of the J.B.A.A. with the Victoria Yacht club be discontinued.

The members felt that the club as now constituted would be sufficiently strong to again take its place in the front rank of yachting clubs in this province.

Sixteen new members were added to the club last night which makes a total of thirty new members, fourteen having been enrolled at the first meeting of the club. The club has now over sixty members in good standing and the prospects are that this number will be greatly augmented within the next few weeks.

Among the new members who joined the club last night were his honor the Lieutenant-governor and Premier McBride.

The following is a list of those who were enrolled last evening: Hon. James Dunsmuir, Hon. Richard McBride, C. J. Prior, S. V. Cuppage, C. J. Baxter, C. O. Julian, C. B. Sylvester, Rev. C. St. J. Payne, Capt. W. T. Hughes, W. S. Crockett, W. C. McIntosh, C. B. Jamieson, P. Richardson, J. D. Irvine, H. M. Tripp and L. O. McCarthur.

The following committee was formed, consisting of two members of the yachtsmen and two from the motor boat people to revise the constitution and by-laws under the altered conditions: Messrs. Gibb, Chambers, Laurie and Hutchison.

The finance committee which will report at the next meeting on Thursday, Feb. 27, is composed of Messrs. Chambers, Grant and Hutchison; S. V. Cuppage submitted a financial proposal to the meeting as to the probable cost of a suitable club house and accessories. Assuming that the club had 100 members, which will be used as a guide to the finance committee in assisting them in their work.

D. C. Hutchison submitted a design of a proposed yacht club house which was favorably commented on by the members present and a lengthy discussion followed as to the insurance rates and other matters that would probably increase the cost of maintenance. It was decided that the plans and specifications for the new club house and figures of cost would be laid before a competent authority for verification.

J. S. Gibb wrote expressing his regret through his inability to attend and made several valuable suggestions to the meeting re a suitable site and other matters. W. M. Piggott's motion that no further steps be taken to amalgamate with the J.B.A.A. was unanimously carried.

On motion of G. V. Cuppage the question of a site which was suggested in Mr. Gibb's letter was left until the reception of the report of the finance committee, as was also the plans and specifications. Mr. Gibb suggested that a site on the embankment could be secured if proper pressure were brought to bear.

Dr. Ings, who wrote to W. T. Madge, of "The People," who are the ones who put up the shield which the Caledonians won at Winnipeg last year, received a reply from him a few days ago which looks like a triumph for Calgary. There has been quite a controversy as to whether the shield would be played for in Calgary or Vancouver and it looked as though Vancouver had won, but letters from Mr. Madge puts a somewhat different face on the matter and now again prospects are bright that the games will be played in Alberta during the Dominion Fair. The letter is as follows:

"We are confident that on a neutral floor and with fair and competent officials in charge of the game that we are the best team in the league, and are confident of our ability to defeat the J. B. A. A. quintette."

Although no official challenge has been issued, we ourselves would challenge them to play a game to decide which is the best team in the city.

The reply of the Y. M. C. A. team is that they have the better team and that it only remains for a showdown of the playing abilities of the two to prove that their version of the affair is the correct one."

This match will, without doubt, prove the fastest and most interesting one that has ever been played in this city during this season, and the prospects promises to be of the fastest description when the teams clash. The players are all in the best of condition, having gone through strenuous season, will be unprepared in their practices up till the time of the match.

The trainers of both teams state that special practices will be indulged in and the men will trot on the floor with nothing on each other in the matter of condition.

Whilst I make this suggestion, I do not of course wish to interfere unduly with the discretion of the trustees who I understand are Mr. Chapman, of the Hudson's Bay company, Mr. Thompson, of the New York Life office, and Mr. Parker. Mr. Parker is in London at the present moment but is just leaving the city to return to his home.

The British Columbia Lacrosse Association has seen fit to turn down the six-team league proposition. Whilst many followers of lacrosse in this city this may seem a selfish move on the part of the association yet, looking at the matter from an unbiased standpoint, it must be conceded that the association's proposal is perfectly justified as being in the best interests of senior lacrosse in this province.

The brand of lacrosse handed out to the public last year by the senior teams, with the exception of one or two games, was not of the highest order,

and a great deal of it was not up to the standard of the best amateur teams.

Of the general public little need be said. It is a rule the country over that the general public will not patronize poor sport, neither does it care to witness the repeated defeat of the home team. Last year the intermediate team

sets the mark of proficiency for the other teams in the province to emulate, and with such an example in view, it should be an incentive, not a hindrance, to other teams to strive to do likewise.

## BELLEVILLE HORSE SHOES

A CARLOAD JUST IN

A Full Stock of Capewell Horse Nails Always on hand

E. G. PRIOR & CO. Ltd. Ltd.

Corner Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria, B. C.



250  
NEW SPRING  
SUITS

to choose from, just arrived, all the latest styles and makes, exceptionally good values at

\$8, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16,  
\$18 and \$20

This is one of the times when it is true economy to spend money on stylish, well-made clothing from

W. G. CAMERON  
581 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

—But you can't get ahead of

## EDDY'S FIBREWARE!

Even if you stand up for the old kinds, you have to admit that

PAILS, TUBS, HANDY DISHES, ETC.

Made of EDDY'S FIBREWARE are the strongest and most durable of any on the market.

Your Grocer keeps them—and Eddy's Matches

TROTTERS FOR RUSSIA  
Americans Will Enter String of Horses to Enter International Club

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Under the auspices of the "Chicago Horsemen" a commission is in process of formation to take charge of a string of trotting horses that will be sent to Russia late in the year to enter in the great international trotting club. The purse is about \$54,000. The following men have been selected as members of the commission: Russell Allen, W. E. D. Stokes, of New York; H. K. Devoreaux, Cleveland; Frank Corton, Chicago.

# On the Waterfront

## NINGCHOW HAS MORE JAPANESE

Further Developments Regarding Enforcement of New Immigration Law

## NO PROSECUTION BEGUN

Arrivals by Tosa Maru Who Failed to Pass Are Detained

The steamer Ningchow of the Blue Funnel line, which is due today from Liverpool via the ports of the far East, will be the next vessel to bring to port, which has guaranteed to provisions of the new immigration law, there being about twenty booked to this port. The Japanese who were landed from the steamer Tosa Maru are dwindling in number. Dr. Milne, the Dominion immigration officer, sent four of the number back on board the steamer because their passports had been made out for Seattle instead of to a Canadian port. Takahashi and his fellow passengers who were unable to pass the educational test given them by L. S. Eaton, the British Columbia immigration officer, are held at a Japanese boarding house, the proprietor of which has guaranteed to produce those who failed to pass the immigration officer when called upon. No prosecution has yet been lodged against any of the men, and probably no action will be taken pending a decision being given in the case brought under the new immigration act before Chief Justice Hunter at New Westminster. But as the Japanese are detained at the Japanese boarding house under orders of the provincial immigration officer, Lieut-Col. F. B. Gregory of Fell & Gregory, acting for the Ottawa government in this matter, secured yesterday afternoon from Mr. Justice Irving an order nisi for a writ of habeas corpus, which will be argued this morning at 10:30 A.M. As the men have not been arrested under the provisions of the act, it is unlikely that its constitutionality will come before the court today. The proceedings will be begun concerning Takahashi selected as the man upon whom the law provisions were to be tested. Tokube Kashiwagi is the relation in whose name the application has been made.

The provincial immigration officer will take steps to prevent any Japanese or others who fail to pass the required educational test under the Naval act being landed from any of the incoming vessels, and it is expected further developments will take place on arrival of the steamer Ningchow, due today. The steamer Monteagle, which is following the Holt steamer, is due tomorrow from Hongkong via ports, and has 238 steerage passengers, including 17 Chinese, all of whom will have to pass the test imposed by the new law. It is stated, however, that the steerage passengers being brought by the Monteagle are all booked for Vancouver.

The Ningchow has 800 tons of general cargo for this port and 4,600 tons for Tacoma and points beyond. This is a good showing, especially as freight is not moving briskly to and from the Orient. In contrast to what the Ningchow is carrying, it is stated that the Hill liner Minnesota, arriving last week, brought only 620 tons of freight from the far East.

## SHIPWRECK HARDSHIPS

Those Who Survived Wreck of Bark Conford Return—Ten Died of Fever

Survivors of the four-masted bark Conford of Glasgow have returned home from Brazil with a story of shipwreck, followed by ten deaths from yellow fever. The vessel left Hamburg for California on December 18, with a complement of 26 men, and all went well until the trade winds were encountered, which, together with currents, carried the vessel out of her course. She ultimately struck on the sand hills and sank, and the crew, managing to scramble ashore, found themselves 170 miles from Pernambuco. The captain procured a pony and rode to Pernambuco, but the natives declined to assist the others, and some of the men contracted fever. Others tried to walk to Pernambuco, but, after several days in the sands without water, were compelled to return, exhausted. One after another ten men died, and the survivors were eventually picked up by the captain of a coasting steamer, who happened to be an Englishman, and who conveyed them to Pernambuco.

## ACILIA LEAVES TODAY

Kosmos Liner Will Proceed Direct to Europe With Grain—Delays in South America

The Kosmos liner Aeilia, which leaves Tacoma today for Europe, will proceed direct to Hamburg, carrying a full cargo of grain. The Kosmos steamers report that unusually long delays are encountered at South American ports, where they usually call, owing to the influx of shipping and poor facilities for handling freight. The Aeilia was held at Telchuanco and Valparaiso for a long time. In the former port she lay from September 5 to October 21, and at Valparaiso she was held from October 22 to December 6. The delay was caused by the great influx of shipping and the inadequate facilities for handling so much cargo. Captain Lorenz states that the customs houses were filled with goods and the railroads were unable to carry the freight away. Consequently, vessels had to await their turn in discharging. At one time eight steamers of the Kosmos line were at Talcahuano, while it was just as bad at Valparaiso. In the latter port shipping is hardly handicapped by the losses of the earthquake and fire of 1906. Many of the warehouses were destroyed, and, with the

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

**Special to Colonist**  
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind east, 18 miles an hour.

Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind northeast, 26 miles an hour.

**By Wireless**

Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Clear, wind east, 18 miles an hour. Barometer 30.43; temperature 41°.

Pachena, 9 a.m.—Clear, wind east.

Estevan, 9 a.m.—Clear, frosty and calm.

Tatoosh, 1:30 p.m.—Clear, wind northeast, 26 miles an hour. Barometer 30.40; temperature 41°.

Inside, bound outward steamer, red stack and black hull.

Pachena, 1:30 p.m.—Fine, clear, wind west.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind northeast, 26 miles an hour. Barometer 30.36; temperature 46°.

Passed out, barkentine Wrestler at 2:45 p.m.; steamer Bellerophon at 2:40 p.m.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Fine, clear, wind west. Steamer Bellerophon passed out at 6 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Two-masted steamer about 7 miles distant, inbound, at 5 p.m., probably steamer Ningchow from Liverpool for Victoria via the Orient.

**By Government Wire**

Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Light northwest wind, clear, sea smooth. Barometer 30.30.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—North wind, clear, sea smooth.

Carmanah, 1 p.m.—Moderate east wind, clear, sea smooth. Barometer 30.28. Big steamer bound out at 12:30 p.m.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—Calm, clear, sea smooth.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—Light east wind, clear, sea smooth. Barometer 30.30.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm, sea smooth; large steamer west at 6 p.m.

Influx of building material for reconstructing the city, work of discharging proceeds slowly.

## SEARCHLIGHT AFFECTED

Operation of Wireless Apparatus Interfered With Electric Light at Tatoosh

The United States government has discontinued for the present the operation before 11 p.m. each night of the searchlight recently installed at Tatoosh, according to a telegram received yesterday from the signal station. The discontinuance is reported to be because the light has been working unsatisfactorily owing to interference of the wireless telegraph apparatus from the island.

The searchlight was recently established as an experiment, but current for it, and for the wireless system comes from the same dynamo. Consequently the light has appeared only intermittently, wireless messages interfering. As few messages are received or sent after 11 p.m., the light will be in use after that hour, but previous to 11 o'clock it will not be turned on for the reason stated. Otherwise the light has worked well and the experiment has been successful. The light has been of great assistance to mariners making the cape.

Government officials state that as soon as possible other arrangements will be made so that the light can be continued in use during the hours of darkness.

## ENGINEERS ON STRIKE

Steam Schooner Owners And Staffs Begin Fight Over Recent Dispute

Last night at midnight the engineers employed by the steam schooners of the North Pacific coast, mostly hailing from San Francisco, went out on strike as a result of a dispute as to the number of engineers to be carried, the owners wanting to have two and the engineers three. The owners asserted last night that they will be able to secure independent engineers in sufficient numbers to handle all of the business at the present time.

No question of wages has entered into the controversy as yet, but the engineers claim to have information that a reduction was contemplated by the owners. It is not known whether members of other organizations, such as the firemen and the waiters and deckhands, will be drawn into the present struggle or not.

## SALVED THE ETRURIA

Recent Salvage Case of Leyland Liner William Cliff Recalls Former Feat

The recent salvage of the steamer Cambrian by the Leyland liner William Cliff recalls the fact that this was not the first occasion upon which the William Cliff has been instrumental in salvaging valuable property in the Atlantic. Some five or more years ago, it will be remembered, the Cunard Etruria broke her propeller shaft while in the Atlantic, and was driven southward by gales, while she was on a voyage from New York to Liverpool, with 200 passengers and mails. The vessel had been missing for several days, but she got into communication by means of wireless telegraphy, and managed to give her approximate latitude and longitude. In spite of this, she was missed again, but in the meantime she was picked up by the William Cliff and towed to the Azores, where she arrived unexpectedly, for the Cunard company had sent out vessels in search of her. The Etruria was eventually taken to Liverpool by the Cunard company's tugs. During her towage by the William Cliff, it will be remembered that a dinner was held on board the Etruria, in honor of the salvor, who composed a poem in praise of the William Cliff's services, and a somewhat handsome testimonial and address were presented to the captain of the last named vessel.

ACILIA LEAVES TODAY

Kosmos Liner Will Proceed Direct to Europe With Grain—Delays in South America

The Kosmos liner Aeilia, which leaves Tacoma today for Europe, will proceed direct to Hamburg, carrying a full cargo of grain. The Kosmos steamers report that unusually long delays are encountered at South American ports, where they usually call, owing to the influx of shipping and poor facilities for handling freight. The Aeilia was held at Telchuanco and Valparaiso for a long time. In the former port she lay from September 5 to October 21, and at Valparaiso she was held from October 22 to December 6. The delay was caused by the great influx of shipping and the inadequate facilities for handling so much cargo. Captain Lorenz states that the customs houses were filled with goods and the railroads were unable to carry the freight away. Consequently, vessels had to await their turn in discharging.

At one time eight steamers of the Kosmos line were at Talcahuano, while it was just as bad at Valparaiso. In the latter port shipping is hardly handicapped by the losses of the earthquake and fire of 1906. Many of the warehouses were destroyed, and, with the

## EMILY REED WRECK RECALLS WAX SHIP

Mysterious Disaster of Early Days Which Took Place Where Collier Was Lost

The wreck of the collier Emily Reed at the mouth of the Nehalem river on the Oregon coast recalls the wreck of what has been called "the wax ship," which has been the subject of many investigations, some by Victorians, and still remains one of the mysteries of the unknown wrecks of the early days of the North Pacific coast. When the earlier explorers reached the coast they were informed of the strange wreck and in 1814 a fur-trader named Henry wrote to officials of the British museum of the finding of the bones of two unknown wrecks and of the beeswax dug from the sands piled nearby. Native tradition did not go as far as to recall how the ship was lost.

Samuel L. Clarke, an old-time resident, tells of a trip between the Willamette and Tillamook made in 1870, when he spoke with Indians regarding the wreck, but their stories varied. The sands of Nehalem, according to the Indians, seem to have been like Scylla and Charybdis in their enticement into disaster. The natives told of a Chinaman junk which had met its fate there and a number of the Chinese were saved and lived with the Indians. They lamented their fate, but with time assimilated, found wives and left descendants whose eyes bespeak their Oriental origin to this day.

Blocks of beeswax taken from the wreck off the Nehalem, where the Emily Reed drove ashore, are in possession of several museums. One piece held at Astoria, has marks of a taper having been placed in it. The markings of the wax indicate that it did not come from the Chinese junk as was imagined. The Indians have memory of several wrecks which occurred "before the white men came." The general opinion is that the wax came from some Spanish vessel.

In 1857 Mr. Howell found that the tide had exposed some of the beeswax and he excavated and took out several tons. Some had been run into boxes or kegs; a part was in big squares or parallelograms. A number were marked with large capital letters "I.H.S." with a cross, evidently standing for "In hoc signo" (in this sign). Other pieces had the letters "I.H.N." for the Latin "In hoc nomen" (in this name). Some pieces had only the letter "N" surrounded by a diamond.

These marks, with the fact that wax tapers were fitted to most of the pieces, are considered as proving that the wax was intended for one of the early Catholic missions on the Pacific coast.

One of the clearest stories of Indian descent traces an Indian family to a red-haired white man saved from a wreck about the year 1745. The traditions of wrecks say they occurred very long ago. The presence of the large quantity of beeswax in the sandbank at the Nehalem river is explained in one of the stories of disaster. A tradition of a nearby tribe has it that the beeswax followed the loss of a vessel which drove into the sand during a storm, all on board being lost. The Indians did not know what use to make of the wax. Some tried to burn it, and found it good fuel, but wood was plentiful, and it was not as good as the wood. Some shaman spread a story that ill-fortune would follow burning it, and its use as fuel was quickly stopped.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, some years ago received from L. I. Hawkins of Portland, specimens of the wax of the Nehalem river, and some wood purporting to be from the wreck. The wood was referred by Mr. Anderson to Herbert Stone, of Litchfield, England, a specialist in wood, and he wrote to Mr. Anderson saying it was the camphor wood of Japan. The evidence thus given was in favor of the belief that the wreck was that of a Japanese junk, of which others, according to Indian traditions, had been blown across the Pacific and wrecked on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

White men have known of the wax ship and the flotsam of the scene of the wreck of the Emily Reed since 1806, and the indications are that the wreck from which the wax came ashore was lost long years before, perhaps half a century. But there comes the mystery; and the question as to how such a mission craft came to be in this latitudes a century and a half ago has always remained unanswered.

## AIMS AT SECURING CLEAN ELECTIONS

**Important Bill Introduced at Ottawa by Member of Opposition**

An important bill, the object of which is the purification of the Dominion election law, has been introduced in the house of commons at Ottawa by G. O. Alcorn, Conservative member for Prince Edward county, Ontario. The bill deals with practically every form of electoral corruption and trickery and provides heavy penalties for any corporation or corporation officer found contributing to the campaign expenses of any candidate. Provision is made for more complete returns of candidates' election expenses and for the prevention of fraud by means of "floating ballot boxes," or through trick ballot boxes, such as were used in certain constituencies in Ontario in the last Dominion election. A synopsis of the bill follows:

**Trick Ballot Boxes.**

Section 21 is directed against Lott-Shibley trick ballot boxes, and, referring to the examination of the box before opening the poll, provides that all persons lawfully present shall examine the box to see that it contains no compartments, appliance, device or mechanism by which ballot paper might be secretly stored therein, or by which a ballot paper having been placed therein during polling might be secretly diverted, misplaced, affected, or manipulated." The deputy returning officer must ascertain that the box is absolutely empty.

Section 26 says that though a voter may not before a court or commission be required to state for whom he voted, he may so state, and if he does his statement shall be evidence.

**Floating Ballot.**

Section 27 is aimed at the "floating ballot," and makes anyone concerned in the printing of ballots for a returning officer, and who with or without fraudulent intent supplies a ballot to anyone other than a returning officer to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment of five years in default of payment, if he is an election officer, and if he is any other person to a fine of \$600 and in default of payment to imprisonment of two years.

Section 28 provides the same penalties in the case of any person who manufactures, imports, has in possession, supplies to an election officer, or uses at an election, or causes to be manufactured, etc., any ballot box such as referred to in section 21, namely, boxes of the Lott-Shibley.

Section 29-30. Increase the other penalties upon election officers guilty of violating the secrecy of the polls, and adds disqualification from voting during seven years.

### To Prevent Corruption.

Section 31 is one of the most important sections of the bill. Its provision correctly states that no corporation shall directly or indirectly pay, give, lend, advance, deposit, receive, transmit, forward, deliver or pay over, or by any device contribute or expend, etc., any money, etc., to or for a candidate in order to aid or influence the election or defeat of any candidate, or to promote his success or defeat. The penalty on the corporation is \$5,000. An officer, director, or shareholder who consents, etc., to a violation of this section by his company, and the person who solicits or receives any such payment is liable to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$1,000. The device of procuring another person to make the payment, etc., under promise of indemnity by the company is provided against. Every officer or employee of the government of Canada, every government contractor, and every officer or employee of any provincial government who pays, gives, lends, advances, or by any device contributes, or who procures or solicits any money, etc., to or for a candidate, in order to aid or influence the election or defeat of any candidate, or who becomes the trustee or custodian of any money for any candidate is guilty of bribery and liable to imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$200. No such officer, and no person ordinarily resident outside Canada may act in any capacity for a candidate under penalty of \$100 or three months imprisonment.

**Hiring of Conveyances.**

By section 5 the prohibition against the hiring of conveyances for voters is extended to steam and other boats and to the furnishing of transportation by railway, tramway, boat or vessel free of charge, or at diminished rates, whether on passes, tickets, etc., or otherwise. The person letting the means of conveyance is liable to the like penalty as the person hiring.

Section 6 restores the practice of appointing provincial officials as returning officers. In Ontario, sheriffs or registrars in Quebec, the registrar of a registration division, or the sheriff or prothonotary of a judicial district in the electoral district, and in the other provinces sheriffs shall be appointed returning officers. If such officers refuse to act, another person may be appointed, but he must be one who would, but for his appointment, be a voter in the electoral district in which he is to act. A change in the appointment may be made without invalidating official acts already performed by first appointees.

7. An alien cannot be appointed an election officer of any kind.

8. If a person disqualifies to act as an election officer acts as such he is disqualified from voting for seven years.

**Instructions to Officers.**

Sections 9 to 13 set forth that the "instructions" to officers for the conduct of elections issued by the government shall contain forms of all the provincial and federal oaths which an elector can be called upon to take, and shall be bound with the copies of the election act furnished to deputy returning officers—three copies of instructions, oaths and acts for each poll—two of such copies to be hung up conspicuously in each poll. Four detached copies of such instructions and oaths are to be delivered by the returning officer to each candidate on nomination day, and the like number to be kept available at each poll. The "instructions" and forms of all such oaths to be published in Canada Gazette within one month from the close of present session, and to be laid on the table of the house within first twenty days of every subsequent session, together with copies of orders-in-council making any change in "instructions" or oaths.

According to section 14, except in the Yukon, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the returning officer is to mail registered to each candidate and his agent a list of the deputy returning officers and poll clerks with a statement of their postoffice addresses and occupations six clear days before polling day. In the Yukon and said two provinces this is to be done two clear days before poll held.

Section 15 provides this information as to the poll clerk is to be supplied by the deputy-returning officers to the returning officer seven clear days before polling—in the Yukon and said two provinces three days before). The returning officer is to keep hung up in his office a complete list of the election officers, with statement of their postoffice addresses and occupations, from noon of seventh day (in Yukon and said two provinces third day) before polling, till poll closes.

**Returns of Expenses.**

Sections 37-42 introduce the English practice as to sworn returns by candidates of their election expenses. All monies for election purposes provided by any person other than the candidate shall be paid to the official agent. All payments must be vouchered by a bill giving particulars and by a receipt. Within two months after the return of the candidate elected the official agent of every candidate at that election is to transmit to the returning officer a written return verified by a statutory declaration, showing (1) all payments, together with the bills and receipts, (2) personal expenses, (3) the sum paid the returning officer, (4) all disputed and unpaid claims, (5) all moneys received by the official agent,

and Alberta, no person shall be appointed deputy returning officer or poll clerk who is not a resident of and voter in the local municipality in which he is to act, and no person at any time convicted of crime shall do so.

### Delayed Elections.

Sections 17 to 19 deals with delayed elections. At present in general elections the poll is held in Chicoutimi and Saguenay and Gaspe in Quebec, and in Comox-Athlin, Yale-Cariboo and Kootenay in British Columbia, after the elections elsewhere are all over. In those constituencies the returning officer fixes the days of nomination and polling. By these sections proper provisions are introduced to alter this and to provide that the writs shall fix the days of nomination and polling, and that polling at a general election shall be on the same day throughout Canada.

Section 20 says that the printer shall on delivering the ballots to the returning officer file with him an affidavit of such printing sworn before the returning officer, describing the ballot and stating the number printed, the number delivered, and—that no more were printed or remained in his possession. This affidavit forms part of the return.

### Trick Ballot Boxes.

Section 21 is directed against Lott-Shibley trick ballot boxes, and, referring to the examination of the box before opening the poll, provides that all persons lawfully present shall examine the box to see that it contains no compartments, appliance, device or mechanism by which ballot paper might be secretly stored therein, or by which a ballot paper having been placed therein during polling might be secretly diverted, misplaced, affected, or manipulated." The deputy returning officer must ascertain that the box is absolutely empty.

Section 26 says that though a voter may not before a court or commission be required to state for whom he voted, he may so state, and if he does his statement shall be evidence.

### Floating Ballot.

Section 27 is aimed at the "floating ballot," and makes anyone concerned in the printing of ballots for a returning officer, and who with or without fraudulent intent supplies a ballot to anyone other than a returning officer to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment of five years in default of payment, if he is an election officer, and if he is any other person to a fine of \$600 and in default of payment to imprisonment of two years.

Section 28 provides the same penalties in the case of any person who manufactures, imports, has in possession, supplies to an election officer, or uses at an election, or causes to be manufactured, etc., any ballot box such as referred to in section 21, namely, boxes of the Lott-Shibley.

Section 29-30. Increase the other penalties upon election officers guilty of violating the secrecy of the polls, and adds disqualification from voting during seven years.

### To Prevent Corruption.

Section 31 is one of the most important sections of the bill. Its provision correctly states that no corporation shall directly or indirectly pay, give, lend, advance, deposit, receive, transmit, forward, deliver or pay over, or by any device contribute or expend, etc., any money, etc., to or for a candidate in order to aid or influence the election or defeat of any candidate, or to promote his success or defeat. The penalty on the corporation is \$5,000.

An officer, director, or shareholder who consents, etc., to a violation of this section by his company, and the person who solicits or receives any such payment is liable to imprisonment for one year and to a fine of \$1,000. The device of procuring another person to make the payment, etc., under promise of indemnity by the company is provided against.

Every officer or employee of the government of Canada, every government contractor, and every officer or employee of any provincial government who pays, gives, lends, advances, or by any device contributes, or who procures or solicits any money, etc., to or for a candidate, in order to aid or influence the election or defeat of any candidate, or who becomes the trustee or custodian of any money for any candidate is guilty of bribery and liable to imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$200. No such officer, and no person ordinarily resident outside Canada may act in any capacity for a candidate under penalty of \$100 or three months imprisonment.

Section 35 is a very important one, and provides that every person who before or during an election, in order to induce or in such manner as might induce any voter or class of voters, or the voters in a particular electoral district to vote for or against any candidate by public speaking, by any writing, by any printed publication or otherwise, offers or promises or suggests the expenditure of public money in any riding, if and in case only certain candidates are returned, or to hinder or prevent such expenditure if they are not returned, is guilty of bribery and liable to one year's imprisonment and shall forfeit \$1,000 and costs.

### Counting of Ballots.

Section 36 introduces the Ontario practice as to examination and count of the ballots at close of poll and provides that if the number of ballots contained in the box is the same as the number of voters who have voted, as shown by the poll book, the omission of the D. R. O. to place his initials on the back of some of the ballots shall not be a ground for their rejection; and, subject to the above, that no word or mark written or made, or omitted to be written or made by a deputy returning officer on a ballot, shall void it. This will prevent what occurred in the Sealey vs. Smith (South Wentworth) case.

**Returns of Expenses.**

Sections 37-42 introduce the English practice as to sworn returns by candidates of their election expenses. All monies for election purposes provided by any person other than the candidate shall be paid to the official agent. All payments must be vouchered by a bill giving particulars and by a receipt. Within two months after the return of the candidate elected the official agent of every candidate at that election is to transmit to the returning officer a written return verified by a statutory declaration, showing (1) all payments, together with the bills and receipts, (2) personal expenses, (3) the sum paid the returning officer, (4) all disputed and unpaid claims, (5) all moneys received by the official agent,

with the name of the person from whom each sum was received. The candidate himself must verify this statement by his own statutory declaration. If the candidate did not consent to the expenditure he must make the declaration in a form provided. A candidate returned may not, after the expiry of the two months above mentioned, sit or vote in the house until the declarations and returns are made under penalty of \$500 per day. If the statement is false, the candidate and agent are liable to the penalty for perjury. If the candidate is outside Canada when return falls due he may make it within fourteen days after his return to Canada. Elaborate provision is made for the protection of a candidate where default in making the return arises from his illness, or the absence, death, illness or misconduct of his agent, or from any reasonable cause, and not from want of good faith. The returns shall be published and the vouchers and bills kept by the returning officer for a year, subject to public inspection.

### Must Make Choice.

Section 43 deals with the case of a candidate returned for two or more electoral districts, and provides that within thirty days from the last poll the member must elect for which electoral district he will sit. He is to elect in a prescribed manner in writing, delivered to the speaker. On such election a vacancy arises in each of the other electoral districts for which he was returned. If he neglects or refuses to elect, and has consented to his nomination in one only of the electoral districts for which he was returned, a vacancy arises at the end of the thirty days in each of the electoral districts in which he did not so consent. If he neglects to elect and has consented in each or in none of the electoral districts returning him, at the end of the thirty days a vacancy arises in each district returning him, except in that the return from which first reached the clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The right of any person to contest the election in any of the electoral districts concerned is preserved.

Section 44 provides that the clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall keep a strict prescribed record of the order of receipt of all returns.

A schedule is added containing forms of returns of election expenses and of the declarations to be made by the candidate and his agent.

## BUDGET SPEECH GIVEN YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page Two)

maturing in June 30, 1917... \$ 381,210

3 per cent inscribed stock

maturing 1941 ..... 9,921,936

Dyking debentures ..... 671,000

Balance of treasury debentures ..... 28,000

\$11,002,146

Against which we hold in the sinking fund account:

1887 loan ..... \$ 228,638

Inscribed stock ..... 1,165,101

Dyking debentures ..... 26,871

\$1,420,610

Leaving a net debt of the province, \$9,581,536, showing a reduction since 1905, when the net debt was \$11,382,786, of \$1,829,250. (Cheers.)

To proceed, sir, to the estimates for the year ending March 31, 1909, which only covers a period of nine months, we find the revenue placed at \$3,143,276, while the first item, Dominion of Canada, of \$522,076, includes the increased subsidy of \$115,000, and the special 10 years grant of \$100,000 per annum.

The amount estimated for land sales \$400,000, is based largely on the receipts of the last half year—the large amounts appearing on the accounts for 1907 being mostly composed of the Point Grey sale.

Land revenue, which embraces

crown grant fees, water records, coal

prospecting, licenses, etc., which yielded last half year \$61,897, has been placed at \$100,000. The items of timber royalties and licenses have been segregated, the former being placed at \$150,000 and the latter at \$90,000. The estimated taxes are based on the collections which may be expected after June 30, the greater proportion being usually paid before that date. And this is all that has happened in seven years in the portion of the province lying south of 52 degrees north. What will the future show when the great interior valleys are dotted with orchards? Apples, pears, plums, cherries and other fruits are grown to perfection as far north as Hazelton, Bella Coola is a recognized fruit district, and there is no doubt whatever that the Bulkley, Ootsa and Nechako valleys will produce fruit equal in every respect to that now grown in Southern British Columbia. It is estimated that there are from three to four million acres suitable for fruit growing in those northern valleys, so that they will show a total equal to that of 1906, when the estimated value of the products of farm, ranch, dairy and orchard aggregated \$7,500,000. (Cheers.)

Imports:—of agricultural products show an increase over those of 1906, of \$175,506, and at first glance this might be taken to indicate serious falling off in home production.

But, fortunately, sir, for British Columbia, there is no cause for alarm in this sudden increase in the importation of foodstuffs, it is, indeed, a strong proof of the rapid progress being made along all lines of industry, and is easily explained as the result of the growth of population and the establishment of new enterprises for over 400 companies were incorporated and registered to do business during the year, and it emphasizes the fact that one crying need of the province is

more farmers—men who will take up

mixed farming and supply local demands for meat, butter, poultry, vegetables and fruit and eggs. (Applause.)

Of these necessities of life we im-

proved 37,332,669 pounds and 2,721,484 dozens of eggs last year, for which we paid at first cost \$3,845,062 and \$230,452 in duty, over \$4,000,000.

The figures are:

Meats and Poultry. Value. Duty.

Meats, etc. 10,750,375 \$1,193,313 \$ 98,401

Poultry, milk & cheese. 10,723,708 1,507,166 21,040

Fruit, veg., etc. ... 15,853,586 572,771 101,199

37,332,669

Eggs, doz. 2,721,484 571,512 9,812

\$3,845,062 \$230,452

These figures include such items as

\$800,000 for bacon, ham and lard;

\$15,000 for poultry; \$200,000 for beef

and mutton; \$335,000 for oats; \$75,000

for apples; \$248,000 for canned fruits;

\$148,000 for hay, and many other

things which might easily be produced

within the province, thereby giving

employment and furnishing comfortable livelihood to a large number of individuals and families. (Hear, hear.)

**Dairy Industry.**

Though handicapped by a dry summer, a shortage of fodder and high wages for milkers and other help, the dairy industry shows a fairly satisfactory increase in production. The output of butter for the year from 18 creameries amounted to 1,651,340 pounds, valued at \$549,421, compared with 1,619,000 pounds valued at \$430,000 in 1906. The increase, 32,000 pounds seems considerable, but the higher prices secured netted the patrons of the creameries over \$100,000 more than they received in 1906. It is estimated that the farmers' wives and daughters contributed about 400,000 pounds and adding that to the output of the creameries we have a total production of over 2,051,304 pounds, against 4,317

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

## FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, A1 fruit land, 3 acres in strawberries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.

\$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemainus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.

\$90 per acre—Elk lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.

Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

\$6,500—120 acres, 1 mile from Westholme Station, portion cultivated, large modern house, with water laid on, good barn, etc., orchard, full bearing.

\$10,000—10 acres, Gordon Head, practically all under cultivation, new cottage and barns, land all laid out in orchard and strawberries, excellent situation.

30 acres, close to Duncan's, one-third slashed. A1 fruit lands close to Somesos Lake, \$1,500, easy terms.

800 acres of land at Maple Bay, large water frontage, good beach, plenty of timber, also suitable for sheep run. Only \$20 per acre.

\$2,000—100 acres near Prospect Lake, portion excellent for fruit, some alder bottom, plenty of good cordwood.

Ganges Harbor—120 acres, 20 acres cultivated, house, barn, orchards, two horses, 600 chickens, agricultural implements, etc., etc., two springs water. Price \$3,500.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

\$5.00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage. \$6,250—1½ acres of water frontage on Gorge, outside city limits, prettiest site on the Arm.

## HOUSES AND LOTS

\$7,350—Two dwellings, James Bay, with two full sized lots, very conveniently located. Cheap in order to close an estate. Terms. Will sell separately.

Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.

\$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required.

\$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.

6-roomed cottage and 3 lots, each good size, 3 frontages, good situation. Cheap at \$3,500.

BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.

WATERFRONT, JAMES BAY—Large Modern house, and full sized lot, splendid outlook on Victoria harbor. Only \$5,200, on terms.

\$4,000—New, modern 7 roomed house, large lot, front and back entrance, close in, best reasons for selling. Terms.

\$4,500—9 roomed dwelling, Menzies street; very large lot. Easy terms.

Beacon Hill Park—We are offering acreage facing the park at \$2,500 per acre and on Easy Terms.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.



## For Sale

"PHAROS," one of the handsomest homes in the city, containing the following rooms:

DRAWING ROOM, finished in Flemish oak, sand finished walls and cement beamed ceilings and cornices.

DINING ROOM, finished in a dark golden oak, with panelled walls and heavy beam ceilings, wrought-iron electric fixtures suspended by iron chains. In the outside wall a handsome sideboard is built with art glass over the top, and clear lead work in the doors, and seal-skins in the panels. The book-cases are also built in the walls.

BREAKFAST ROOM is done in the old Dutch design; the finish is in light weathered oak. The conservatory is of this room. The floors throughout on the lower floor are of weathered oak.

PHAROS is heated by a gas grate.

NURSERY. The lower part of the walls are painted from "Mother Goose" pictures. Another feature

is that the floors are "deadened" to confine the noise to the nursery. Chests of drawers and cupboards are built for toys to be put in.

BATHROOM—pears in ivory white, the walls being tiled five feet above the floor, and the ceiling is painted a baby blue. All the fittings are of nickel.

P. R. Brown & Co. Sole Agents 30 Broad Street

## Two Acres at Shoal Bay

Two acres on Monterey Avenue, close to waterfront. Well treed. Terms: 1-3 down, and the balance as you want it.

**\$2,750.00**

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

## The Dean Farm

95 Acres of the Choicest Land, all Under Drained, With Handsome Residence and Splendid Barns, Good Orchard, Water. Immediately Adjoining City Limits.

Will Lease for Five Years

To Desirable Tenants

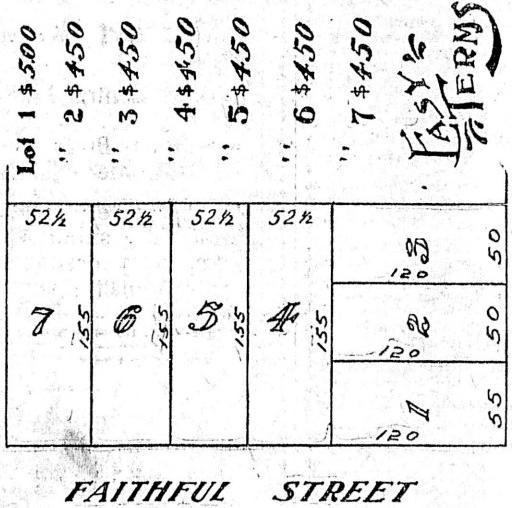
Further Particulars on Application to

**GRANT & LINEHAM**

Telephone 664

2, VIEW STREET

P.O. Box 307



Situated on the North-West Corner of Moss and Faithful Streets

One block from the proposed car line to Ross Bay. Three minutes' walk from the Beach, five minutes' walk from Beacon Hill Park. A group of superb building lots, which are second to none, as delightful home sites, commanding a most magnificent view of the Straits and the Olympian Range of Mountains. The property is dotted with evergreen shade trees, otherwise is all prepared for building. City water and sewerage. We strongly recommend you to look these up.

**BOND & CLARK**

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 336

## Rockland Park

Rockland Park is selling fast, and already arrangements have been made for several new houses. We want to talk with any man in Victoria who is today paying rent. Call on us and your time will not be wasted in learning particulars about home buying.

## Rockland Park

**GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.**

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424 Provincial Managers for the London Life Insurance Co. of London, Canada.

POST OFFICE BOX 787

**C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.**  
632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

## Belvedere Lots

\$250, \$300, \$350,  
\$400

EASY TERMS. EVERY CONVENIENCE.  
City Water, Sewer Connection, Electric Light, Close to Tram and new Streets.

We Have a Fine List of Houses From  
\$1,200 to \$15,000

New House at \$700.00, suitable for small family and a good investment.

A Beauty, central location. \$4,500.00, and easy terms.

SOME FINE FARMS OF 2-5-10-20-30 ACRES, IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED.

Furnished House, all modern, at \$35.00 per month.

**R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS**  
ESTABLISHED 1890

## Farm to Rent

On Sooke Harbor, at the mouth of Sooke River. About 250 acres, part clear, fine run for stock. Large house and barns. Nominal rent to suitable person.

The largest list of farms and fruit lands on Vancouver Island for sale. Call and inspect list at our office.

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

## BARGAINS

Two acres water frontage on Portage Inlet, three miles from the city, charming location, for suburban home, splendid boating and bathing, beautiful oak trees, magnificent view. Inquire price and terms.

Two cottages undergoing construction, six rooms, a complete home in a first class neighborhood, modern in every respect, water, sewer, granolithic sidewalks, boulevard, cement curbs and macadamized roads. Price \$2,300.00. Terms

Two and half acres one block from the Oak Bay car line, and about four hundred yards from the sea. Fronts on three streets, graded and water laid, beautiful site, high and dry, magnificent oak trees, extensive poultry houses and yards, land all cleared, good soil and no rock, 150 fruit trees, laurel hedge. Owner leaving for East, and must sell. Inquire particulars and price.

New 6-roomed house, also bathroom, pantry and sewing room, modern, good neighborhood, cement sidewalk, etc., beautifully situated, and only one block from the car. Owner must sell. Price \$3,500.00.

## McPherson & Fullerton Brothers

Phone 764.

1224 Government Street.

Phone 764.

## 80 Acres ALBERNI—\$45 Per Acre

This is half the price that adjoining land is being sold for now

ISLAND PROPERTY NEAR NANAIMO—246 acres, 15 cleared; excellent land; suitable for fruit or cattle; good springs; timber; half-mile seafront; steamer calls twice weekly; price ..... \$3,000  
LADYSMITH—Seven-room house, lot 60x120; also two stores on lot 50x100, together with stock and good-will of a going concern; the whole for ..... \$4250

**E. A. HARRIS & CO.**  
35 Fort Street Money to Loan Phone 697

## FOR SALE—Dwelling of Ten Rooms

All modern conveniences. Close to tram car and sea. Property cost in the neighborhood of \$12,500. Price for quick sale.

Only \$6,500

For Particulars Apply to

**MATSON & COLES**

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167

## For Rent

Large house on Fernwood Road, near High School. Nearly an acre of ground, with beautiful shrubbery and shade trees, orchard, small fruits, etc.

## Don't Wait

until the best of those "Willows Crescent" lots are sold before securing one. Remember \$10 cash and \$10 a month will be accepted—or you may pay cash and get your deed at once.

**LATIMER & NEY**

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

## OAK BAY

ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

**J. MUSGRAVE**

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

731 Fort Street

**Howard Potts**

Phone 1192

Lots in Central Park, on easy terms; from \$550 to ..... \$650  
A 6-Room Brick House, near City limits, in first class order with half an acre of land; price \$3,500

THIS IS A BARGAIN.  
Some very choice acreage in Oak Bay district and in all City suburbs.

Some very desirable building lots on and near Esquimalt Road at \$400 to each ..... \$500

7,000,000 feet of Timber close to E. & N. Railway only 10 miles from Victoria, all Fir and good quality, easy to log, price less than \$1.00 per m.

WANTED—Several Modern Houses at \$2,500 to \$3,500, on easy terms.

TO RENT—Furnished 7-roomed house, with 1 acre of land, near car line, per month ..... \$50

## FOR SALE

We have a first-class Tenement proposition for sale, at present paying 100 per cent on the amount required to take it over. If you are interested call at the office for further particulars. Call today.

**ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH**

106 Government St.



## Re Lots in Blocks One and Eight

Between Blanchard and Quadra Streets.

**GOING GOING GOING**

The only lots left at the price; so close in; all 60x120 ft. AN INVESTMENT HERE WILL PAY YOU GOOD RETURNS. COME EARLY AND GET YOUR CHOICE. Terms one-third cash, balance one and two years.

**National Finance Company, Limited**

P.O. Box 275.

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Phone 1363.

# Mainland News

## CLEARING OF LAND ON RAILWAY GRANT

Mr. Marpole States Position of Company in Regard to Project

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The British Columbia Development company of Victoria, which was referred to so frequently in print in 1906 as having then arranged a contract with the E. & N. Railway land grant department for clearing and rendering fit for settlement an immense area of Vancouver island agricultural lands, has at last decided not to take it up for some reason so far unexplained by either of the parties concerned in the agreement.

The E. & N. Railway company has, therefore, decided to prosecute this work and to commence with advertising for tenders, for the work of clearing about 150 acres of lands suitable for fruit orchards adjacent to the town of Ladysmith, and about 1,200 acres in the district of Nanoose, between French creek and Little Qualicum river, all of which land it is understood was selected under the supervision of R. M. Palmer of the provincial government department of agriculture as well adapted for mixed farming and fruit-growing.

In putting into effect the work the president of the Canadian Pacific Railways, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, is carrying out the promise and announcement he made to the people of Vancouver Island some two years ago, that his company will carry out the scheme previously outlined of opening up as much of the land on Vancouver Island, controlled by the E. & N. railroads as fit for settlement, and this promise was supplemented by Mr. Whyte, second vice-president. The information now given by Mr. Marpole, vice-president of the E. & N. railway, is the result, and it will be a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the island to hear it.

Mr. Marpole is quite frank in the statement that the present undertaking is to be considered as experimental both as regards the cost of the clearing and rendering the land fit for settlement, as well as getting on the locations selected and when prepared for the purpose intended, the right class of settlers, who can make an undoubted success of operating such farms.

"Now, the situation is plain," said Mr. Marpole. "We find ourselves confronted with the primal features of this business in getting the work of preparing the land fit for occupancy and settlement at as low a cost as possible. If the cost of this work is high and prohibitive in the sense that the settler cannot possibly make it pay, then the natural and inevitable result is the abandonment of the whole scheme—as we are not desirous of being considered philanthropists. I repeat that the cost of performing the work is bound to affect the question of the purchase of the land; our company is willing, indeed anxious to sell the land as nature had left it, and let the intending settler do the rest. If the cost of labor and supplies is excessive he cannot for obvious reasons stand it, and the project falls of consummation, and we will necessarily have to wait until things change either as to the cost of preparing the land or the remuneration of the settler."

"The crux of the whole scheme is as I have perhaps ineffectively tried to put it: First, the price of the cleared land to the purchaser, and then the quality of it and its accessibility to markets."

### Samuel Preston Buried

New Westminster, Feb. 20.—The funeral of the late Samuel Preston was held this afternoon from the family residence, Twelfth street, to the I.O.O.F. cemetery at Sapperton, and was largely attended.

### Bad Site for Reservoir

New Westminster, Feb. 20.—The proposed new reservoir in Queen's Park which was to double the water supply of the city is being sunk in a veritable sandpit, and owing to this discovery, made yesterday by Engineer Francis Le Baron, the expert employed by the city, work has been stopped and tests will be made for a new site.

### FATHER'S ECZEMA AFFLICTED CHILDREN

Mr. Charles Noble, of 375 Colonial Avenue, Montreal, the assistant chief operator of the G.N.W. Telegraph Co., and several of his family have been cured of eczema by Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm. He states the facts as follows: "The disease started in the back of my hands in the form of small sores and eruptions. These were very irritating and when rubbed and scratched turned into very painful sores. I tried waters, lotions and salves, but the disease continued to spread and so I consulted a doctor. He treated me for a time, but still the disease spread and I got no relief. Then to my alarm the eczema spread to several of the children. The pain and irritation in all our cases was very great, and we were very much disheartened as all we tried proved availing. Zam-Buk was recommended and I obtained a supply. I tried it first on a small patch of the eczema, and this showed so much improvement that I was convinced Zam-Buk would do good if persevered with, and therefore obtained a supply. Each application greatly relieved the itching, pain and soreness, and it was not long before the eruptions and sores dried up and disappeared. In a few weeks from commencing with Zam-Buk every sore spot was removed."

The children who had also taken the disease were treated in the same way and have each been cured. Unlike all other preparations used, Zam-Buk seemed to search to the roots of the evil and it was really surprising how quickly the sores were healed. In my case and that of my children the cure was most effectual and permanent as it is now some months since we were cured, and there has been no sign of any eruptions or sores returning."

Of all druggists and stores, 50c box or post paid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. No home should be without Zam-Buk.

### ROYAL CITY WATER

Engineer Le Baron's Report Excites Much Comment Among the Citizens

New Westminster, Feb. 20.—The topic of conversation among business men and citizens generally today was the report presented to the city council yesterday on the city waterworks system by Engineer LeBaron. It was generally commended as the best report of the system that had yet been made.

Several important matters were dealt with besides the dam at Lake Coquitlam, which Mr. LeBaron states is in danger of going out at the first high water. The Vancouver Power company which built the dam, will be asked by the city to replace it as soon as possible with a reinforced concrete dam according to the recommendation of the engineer. The amount of water passing under the dam at present is almost as great as the total flow of water during the dry season.

An important matter which has been the subject of considerable discussion among critics of the water service for years was cleared up by Mr. LeBaron in the statement that the passing of the pipeline over a high hill five miles from the city known as Cape Horn was no detriment to the service, as the summit of the hill was fifteen feet below the hydraulic grade from the intake to the reservoir and that the extra friction caused by laying the main around this point would lessen the supply.

According to authorities who have visited the big dam at Coquitlam lake on several occasions during the past two years, the leakage discovered by Engineer LeBaron, and which he declares is a menace to the water supply of the city, has been going on uninterrupted for nearly two years. Engineers Herman and Burwell, of Vancouver, who supervised the work at the lake, which was completed in the latter part of 1905, are emphatic in their assertions that the dam is quite safe and that no alarm need be entertained.

Prominent Orangeman Dead

New Westminster, Feb. 20.—The death occurred in the city yesterday of John J. Breen, a prominent member of the Orange order, at the age of sixty-three years. The late Mr. Breen was a native of St. John, N. B., but came to British Columbia many years ago, settling first at Cloverdale, and afterward removing to this city. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters. They are: Mrs. George McMurphy, Mrs. Robert Smith, Vancouver; Miss Breen, George Breen, Hedley; Mr. Rauben Breen, Vancouver; Arthur Breen, Chilliwack; Thomas Breen and Harry Breen. The funeral, which will be held under the auspices of the local Orange lodges, will take place on Friday afternoon.

### EXPLOSION KILLS TWO

Men Employed in Blasting Stumps Fall Victims to Heavy Charge of Dynamite

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—George Houston was killed and Peter Ramsay fatally injured in an explosion near the corner of Second avenue and Park drive, Grand View, shortly after noon yesterday.

The men were blowing out a big stump on a lot belonging to A. W. Sharp, who resides at 884 Bernard street. They put in five and a half sticks of dynamite, and as the charge did not explode at the proper time, they went back to the stump and were stooping to see what was the matter when the explosion occurred. Houston was hurled 21 feet and instantly killed; his head being badly crushed. Ramsay was also thrown some distance and sustained a fracture at the base of the skull. Dr. Connolly attended him and sent him to the general hospital, where he died this morning without regaining consciousness.

Houston and Ramsay are both from Scotland, and they lived at Epsom, John Houston, brother of the man who was killed, is employed by P. Burns & Co.

### NEW SAWMILLS

Two Concerns Planning to Build at Bon Accord, on the Fraser River

New Westminster, Feb. 20.—Representatives of one of the most prominent lumber and sawmill concerns of Anacortes have for the past few days been in the city negotiating, with a view to purchasing a site for the erection of a mill on the south side of the Fraser river, near Bon Accord. Deep water anchorage is available at the site under consideration, while railway facilities are also within easy distance. The deal will be closed towards the end of this week, all arrangements made so far being satisfactory to both parties.

The Anacortes people will not have a monopoly of the mill business at Bon Accord, however, as W. P. Fowle, master manager of the Fraser River sawmills, in partnership with R. E. Nevins, until lately master mechanic at the same place, will commence building a large sawmill almost directly opposite the Fraser River mills, within the next four weeks, they having secured possession of some twenty acres of land with spendid water frontage and railway facilities, the G. N. R. tracks running close to the property in question.

Although neither confirmed nor denied by the principals in the deal, it is generally believed among well informed real estate men that Lester W. David, until last September president of the Fraser River Sawmill company, is behind the new enterprise, he having disposed of a large portion of his stock in the big mills to S. B. Jensen of Jensen, Nebraska.

### Insane Through Grief

St. John, N.B., Feb. 20.—Some days ago the seven-months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Hay was given a strichnine pill in mistake. Mr. Hay, who has been in poor health for some time, became mentally unbalanced through grief at what he believed to be the child's fatal illness, and is now in the Insane asylum, while the doctor succeeded in saving the child's life.

### REV. JOHN MACKAY TO BE PRINCIPAL

Accepts Appointment as Head of Presbyterian College

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Rev. John Mackay has definitely decided to accept the principiership of the Presbyterian college to be established in Vancouver, and at a meeting of the board of managers of Crescent Street Presbyterian church last evening, he formally presented them with his decision. He will sever connection with the Crescent street church on Sunday, March 8, and within that week will leave for the Pacific coast.

#### Good for College.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The board of management and senate of the new Presbyterian college for British Columbia have been singularly fortunate in securing Rev. John Mackay, pastor of Crescent Street Presbyterian church, Montreal, as acting principal, until the meeting of the general assembly, which takes place in June, when it is expected that his permanent appointment to the principiership will be ratified by that body.

The last assembly, which met in Montreal, appointed Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., of this city, convenor of the joint committee for the purpose of making a selection, and the whole field had been canvassed very thoroughly. The unanimous feeling was that if Rev. Mr. Mackay could be induced to accept the appointment it would mean a new era for Presbyterianism on the Pacific slope. It is remarkable that the authorities have been so fortunate as to be able to secure the man who was their first choice. Rev. Mr. Mackay is making a great financial sacrifice in accepting this position, as his present salary is \$4,000 per annum, and a manse, while the initial salary offered here is only \$3,000. He has, however, an unbounded confidence in the west, and believes that a great theological institution is needed for this Western country, and is convinced that such a one can be established.

Rev. Mr. Mackay is a young man, considering the position he already occupies in the church. He was graduated from Toronto University in 1899, after leading his class throughout the whole course in mental and moral science, and never taking second place in a single paper during his entire period at that institution. At his graduation he won the governor-general's gold medal, which is the highest honor in the gift of the university. He then entered the United Free College in Glasgow, taking the first and second years' work in a single year, and leading his class at its close, an achievement never before equalled in Glasgow. In this he succeeded in taking the whole four years' theological course in three years, graduating at the head of his class, and winning a fellowship of the value of \$250 for the third year, and the highest scholarship open for the fourth year. On the conclusion of his Glasgow course he made a tour of Palestine in the company of Prof. George Adam Smith, Rev. John Kelman, and other distinguished scholars.

Immediately on his return to his native land he was called to Crescent Street church, Montreal. During his pastorate there, the membership has grown from six hundred to nearly a thousand, and many new features have been added to the work of the congregation, one of the most important being the Young Men's Association, which is the best of its kind in Canada.

Rev. Mr. Mackay has been a strong advocate of church extension since going to Montreal, and in this he will make himself felt in Vancouver. During two years he lectured in the Montreal Presbyterian college, and was urged to permanently take the chair of Apologetics. He has been invited to three different colleges in Canada, and while some are amazed at his acceptance of this position, others believe that he sees a great future in store for British Columbia, and an unparalleled opportunity to build up a great seat of learning. It is expected that he will come to this city about the middle of March, with the capacity of acting principal, and Western Presbyterians will do all in their power to make the appointment a permanent one.

Prof. D. J. Fraser of the Presbyterian college of Montreal, and several other strong men from the east, will probably come out to assist Mr. Mackay during the summer months.

The summer term will open in April in the University College building. A number of applications for admission have already been received.

### SENATE AND COMMONS

Parliamentary Returns Show How They Disagreed in Respect of Legislation

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Changes in the legislation introduced into the other branch of Parliament are shown by a return submitted to the senate. Including the first session after confederation and the session of last year, a period of 41 years, there have been 279 Senate bills amended by the Commons and 1,067 House bills amended by the Senate. During the same period the House has rejected 90 bills emanating in the Senate, while the Senate has rejected 113 bills originating in the Commons.

### Mutual Reserve Policies Refused

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, president, and T. Bradshaw, general manager of the Imperial Life Insurance company, state that the proposals made to the company for taking over the Canadian policies of the Mutual Reserve Life of New York have been declined.

### Insane Through Grief

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Senator Choquette, a Quebec senator, reports that he is to become magistrate of that city. He also denies the Montreal report that Hon. Arthur Boyce is to succeed Lieut. Governor Jetie. He says Sir Alphonse Pelletier, former speaker of the Senate, and now judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, has been offered Sir Louis Jetie's place.

### Quebec Political Rumors

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—Senator Choquette, a Quebec senator, reports that he is to become magistrate of that city. He also denies the Montreal report that Hon. Arthur Boyce is to succeed Lieut. Governor Jetie. He says Sir Alphonse Pelletier, former speaker of the Senate, and now judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, has been offered Sir Louis Jetie's place.

### WHAT IS POWER

Nature supplies force. Wind turns the wind-mill. The brook turns the water-wheel. Coal runs the engine and food runs the man. Some things contain little force, some much.

One substance full of power is

### SCOTT'S EMULSION

Nature put the power there. It is a wonderful flesh-producer. This is not only a matter of nourishment but of new vigor and activity in the tissues.

All Druggists: 50c and \$1.00.

### COAL AND WOOD

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.

J. E. PAINTER & SON  
Phone 536 Office. Residence A-426.

### Whaling Shares For Sale

The owner needs the money and will sell 7 preference shares whaling stock, carrying this year's 25 per cent. dividend, and 2 shares common stock carrying this year's 18 per cent. dividend, payable in May.

### Choice Building Lot

on Menzies St. car line, 60 ft. frontage, fine view, and the cheapest lot on the street.

**\$1,000**

### McCONNELL & TAYLOR

Cor. Government and Fort St.  
Upstairs.

### DRY CORDWOOD, STOVEWOOD AND BARK

R. DAVERNE

WOOD TAED. FORT STREET. Tel. 97

When you want any alterations  
repairs or jobbing, call or phone,

**J. W. BOLDEN**

Carpenter and Builder

760 Yates St. Opp. Dominion Hotel

PHONE A1125

### NOT RESIGNING

Federal Members For British Columbia  
Make Light of Exclusion League's Request

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The British Columbians refuse to take seriously the request of the Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver, that they resign. The Island members decline to see the point on the ground that the Asiatic league represents Vancouver residents only. R. G. Macpherson, member for Vancouver, ridicules the idea of the league calling upon all the British Columbians to resign, but declined to express any further opinion. Another British Columbian member said it would be better if the agitators would go to work with their hands and stop working with their mouths.

In 1891 the population per square mile in Ireland was 166, in 1906 it was 137 and it is still decreasing.

### AN AGE OF PROGRESS

Medicine as Well as in Art and Science

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

**SHORTS ARE FORCED  
TO SEEK FOR COVER**

Contest Ends in Advance of  
Prices — Market Almost  
Wholly Professional

New York, Feb. 20.—It was only after considerable hesitation and several false starts that prices moved decisively upwards in today's stock market. The early tone was unsettled and irregular, and there was renewed realization at the close.

The contest between the opposing speculative forces which was waged yesterday was persisted in. Advocates of higher prices seemed to be in dread of some outbreak of special liquidation, such as was encountered yesterday in the Gould stocks and the Interborough Metropolitan bonds. But no such object intervened, and the turn against the short interest was successfully achieved, the covering demand from that element when it came to a retreat adding materially in advancing prices. The approach of a Saturday holiday increased the disposition of the bears to reduce their commitments.

The one important item of news was the Illinois court's settlement of the question whether Harriman and the Railway Securities company interest could vote their holdings of Illinois Central stock. The dispute has been a disturbing factor.

Union Pacific was heavily bought. Stocks associated with the copper industry showed aggressive strength, in proportion to their recent acute weakness, pointing to the same conclusion of repurchase of stock by bear operators. Unofficial rumors were circulated pointing to improvement in the January net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation over the December showing. Predictions of a strong weekly bank statement, which will be given out tomorrow, were made, owing to the apparent gain of between five and six million dollars by New York on the week's currency movement. The professionalism of the market was indicated by the disposition to take profits late in the day.

Bonds were firm. Sales par value, \$2,026,000. United States 2½ registered advanced 3%, the coupon and the threes 3%, and the fours registered 3% per cent. on call.

**B. & O. Notes Purchased**

New York, Feb. 20.—Six million dollars of 5 per cent one year notes of the B. and O. railway company have been purchased, jointly by Speyer and company and Kuhn and Loeb, according to an announcement made today. The bonds are secured by \$8,000,000 of Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia refunding 4 per cent bonds.

**NEW YORK STOCKS.**

| By F. W. Stevenson.<br>New York, Feb. 20, 1908.   |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | Open.   | High.   | Low.    | Close.  |
| Amal. Copper  | 26 7/8  | 28 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 28 1/2  |
| Am. Car. Fdy.   | 26 7/8  | 28 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 28 1/2  |
| Am. Cot. Oil  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| Am. Loco.   | 33 1/2  | 33 3/4  | 33 3/4  | 33 3/4  |
| Am. Smelters  | 57 1/2  | 60 1/2  | 57 1/2  | 58 3/4  |
| do pfd  | 88      | 89 1/2  | 87 3/4  | 88      |
| B. and O.   | 78 3/4  | 81      | 78 1/2  | 79 1/2  |
| do pfd  | 82      | 82      | 82      | 82      |
| B. R. T.  | 40 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 3/4  |
| C. P. R.  | 144 1/2 | 144 3/4 | 144 3/4 | 144 3/4 |
| Cent. Leather   | 16 1/2  | 17      | 16 1/2  | 17      |
| C. F. & I.  | 16 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 16 1/2  | 17      |
| C. and O.   | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| C. and G. W.  | 3 3/4   | 4       | 4 1/2   | 3 3/4   |
| C. M. and S. P.   | 108     | 110     | 107 3/4 | 108 3/4 |
| C. T. and T.  | 2       | 2       | 2       | 2       |
| do pfd  | 10      | 10      | 10      | 10      |
| D. and R. G.  | 16 1/2  | 16      | 15 1/2  | 16      |
| do pfd  | 41      | 41      | 41      | 41      |
| Erie  | 13 3/4  | 13 3/4  | 13 3/4  | 13 3/4  |
| Gt. Nor. pfd  | 117     | 118     | 117     | 118     |
| Int. Paper  | 9 1/2   | 9 3/4   | 9 3/4   | 9 3/4   |
| J. and N.   | 16 1/2  | 17 1/2  | 16 1/2  | 17 1/2  |
| M. S. P. S. M.  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  |
| Mo. Pac.  | 30      | 32 1/2  | 29 3/4  | 31 1/4  |
| Met. St. Ry.  | 10      | 10      | 10      | 10      |
| N. Y. Cent.   | 94 1/2  | 95 1/2  | 94      | 94 1/2  |
| Nor. Pac.   | 121 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| N. and W.   | 60      | 60      | 59 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| do pfd  | 59 1/2  | 60      | 59 1/2  | 60      |
| N. Y. O. and W.   | 29 7/8  | 30      | 29 3/4  | 30      |
| People's Gas  | 84 3/4  | 84 3/4  | 84 3/4  | 84 3/4  |
| Pr. Steel Car.  | 18 1/2  | 18 3/4  | 18 1/2  | 18 3/4  |
| Reading   | 94 3/4  | 96 3/4  | 94 1/2  | 95 1/2  |
| Rock Island   | 94 3/4  | 96 3/4  | 94 1/2  | 95 1/2  |
| do pfd  | 23      | 23 1/2  | 23      | 23 1/2  |
| S. Pac.   | 68      | 69 1/2  | 68      | 68 3/4  |
| So. Ry.   | 10      | 10      | 9 1/2   | 9 3/4   |
| do pfd  | 9 1/2   | 10      | 9 1/2   | 9 3/4   |
| Swiss Rate of Discount  |         |         |         |         |
| Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 20.—The rate of discount of the National Bank of Switzerland was reduced today to four per cent.                        |         |         |         |         |
| Prices of Metals.   |         |         |         |         |
| New York, Feb. 20.—Copper, steady; pig iron, quiet; lead, quiet; tin, dull; straits \$28.25 to \$28.50; spelter, dull; domestic \$4.70 to \$4.75. |         |         |         |         |

**THE LOCAL MARKETS**

Retail Prices

**Flour.**

Royal Household, a bag, \$2.00

Lake of the Woods, a bag, \$2.00

Royal Standard, \$2.00

Wheat, per bag, \$2.00

Wild Rose, per bag, \$1.75

Calgary, a bag, \$2.00

Hungarian, per bbl., \$7.75

Snowflake, per bbl., \$6.80

Moffet's Best, per sack, \$7.75

Drifted Snow, per sack, \$7.75

Three Star, per sack, \$2.00

Footstuffs.

Bran, per ton, \$30.00

Shore, per ton, \$32.00

Oats, per ton, \$37.00

Feed Cornmeal, per ton, \$33.00

Chop Feed, best, per ton, \$30.00

Whole Corn, best, per ton, \$26.00

Middlings, per ton, \$34.00

Cracked Corn, per ton, \$38.00

Vegetables.

Celery, two heads, 25

Lettuce, hot house, per head, 25

Tomato, local, per lb., 15 to 20

Potatoes, local, per sack, 1.50 to 1.75

Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs., 1.50 to 1.75

Cauliflower, each, 15 to 25

Cabbage, local, per lb., 15 to 25

Red Cabbage, per lb., 15 to 25

Rhubarb, hot house, per lb., 15 to 25

Eggs.

Fresh Island, per dozen, 45

Cooking, per dozen, 40

Cheese.

Canadian, per lb., 25

Neuchatel, each, 25

Cream, local, each, 25

Butter.

French, per lb., 25

Best, dairy, per lb., 25

Victoria Creamery, per lb., 25

Cowichan Creamery, per lb., 25

Delta Creamery, per lb., 25

Butter, cooking, per lb., 25

Fruit.

Grape Fruit, per dozen, 1.00

Oranges, per dozen, 25 to 50

Lemons, per dozen, 30 to 50

Malaga Grapes, per lb., 2.00 to 2.25

Apples, local, per box, 8 to 10

Bananas, per dozen, 30 to 50

Figs, table, per lb., 35 to 50

Raisins, Valencia, per lb., 15 to 25

Raisins, table, per lb., 25 to 60

Pineapple, each, 1.00 to 1.50

Pears, per box, 1.25 to 1.50

Cranberries, per lb., 25 to 50

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb., 50 to 75

Brazils, per lb., 75 to 100

Almonds, Jordan, per lb., 100 to 125

Almonds, California, per lb., 125 to 150

Cocoanuts, each, 150 to 200

Pecans, per lb., 150 to 200

Chestnuts, per lb., 150 to 200

Fish.

Cod, salted, per lb., 10 to 13

Halibut, fresh, per lb., 8 to 10

Halibut, smoked, per lb., 15 to 20

Cod, fresh, per lb., 6 to 8

Salmon, fresh, white, per lb., 10 to 12

Salmon, fresh, red, per lb., 20 to 25

Salmon, smoked, per lb., 20 to 25

Oysters, Olympia, per pint, 40 to 50

Meat and Poultry.

Oysters, Toke Point, oz., 40 to 50

Shrimps, per lb., 5 to 10

Smelts, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15

Herring, kippered, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15

Minnan Haddie, per lb., 12 1/2 to 15

Beef, per lb., 8 to 18

Pork, per lb., 18 to 25

Mutton, per lb., 12 1/2 to 20

Lamb, per quarter, fore, 1.00 to 1.50

Lamb, per quarter, hind, 1.75 to 2.00

Veal, dressed, per lb., 12 1/2 to 18

Geese, dressed, per lb., 18 to 20

Ducks, dressed, per lb., 20 to 25

Phone 11  
One Cent a Word Each Issue

# THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED ADS

Phone 11  
One Cent a Word Each Issue

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ales, Stout, & "Bromo Hygeia," East Rd. Tel 144.

### BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129

### BAKERY

For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

### BARREL MANUFACTURERS

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson St., Phone B906.

### BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

### BUILDER AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—18 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

### CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house cleaners. 176 Pandora St. Flues altered, grates fire-bricked, hearths laid and repaired, root work of any kind. Phone A176.

### COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd. Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

### CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.

LASHES, (Sanitary), 342 View St., Phone A-1207. Ladies', gents' and Children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used.

### COLLECTORS AND ESTATE MANAGERS.

VICTORIA AGENCY—Estates managed and general collections. Muham Building, Government St. Phone 1399. d28

### CONTRACTORS

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and Joiner, 1422 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B1437. d29

ALTON & BROWN, carpenters and joiners. Alterations and repairs. Estimates given. Workhouse—a specialty. Workshop and office 2115 Government street. Phone B1454.

### DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

### DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearn & Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

### FURRIES

FRED FOSTER—424 Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

### HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

### JUNE

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1786.

### LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Phone 307. Henry Atkinson & Son, Landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns and pruning a specialty. Estimates given. All work guaranteed. Residence, 16 Stanley Ave. Established 18 years.

### LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

E. P. LAING, landscape gardener, etc. Lawns, trees, etc. attended to the day, week or month. Tree spraying and pruning a specialty. Phone M-1557. Oak Bay Grocery. f2

### LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent. Work equalled to that of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

### LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129

### LOGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F. Court Northern Light, No. 5335, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, Douglass and Pandor Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 54.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, sec.

### NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAIFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

### OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

### POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Flue Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

### SCAVENGER

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence 224 Collinson St. Phone B705.

### SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

### SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS. Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

### STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

### TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 424 Johnson St., Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

### TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

### UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 434-305, 404, 564. One experienced certified staff available day or night. Chas. Haywood, Prop.; F. Camelton, Manager.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

## WATCHMAKERS

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

## WOOD.

WANTED—To sell 50 cords of slab wood cut to stove lengths at \$3.00 per cord, delivered. Telephone No. 864. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. J19.

## PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

### ACCOUNTANTS.

F. R. SARGISON, auditing, bookkeeping by the day or month. Books balanced and annual statements made. 1203 Langley. J8

### PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITTAINE, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P. O., Vancouver.

### CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting mechanical engineer. Naval Architect. Plans, Specifications, Special designs. Reports, Surveys, and Supervision. Rooms 32-33, Board of Trade building, Victoria B.C.

### DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon. Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B.C. Telephone Office, 557; Residence 122. au26

### LAND SURVEYORS.

ALEX. GILLESPIE and J. B. Green, British Columbian land surveyors. Office 1107 Langley St. J1

### MASSAGE.

MRI. BERGSTROM BJORNFELT, Massuer, room 2, Vernon Block, Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C. Office hours, 1 to 6 p.m. J7

### PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

—Thorough training in all usual subjects. Well recommended. Mrs. Sutton, 1045 Yates Street. J1

### PSYCHIC MEDIUM.

MRI. H. E. HOWES, psychic medium and healer; can be consulted daily. Room 7, Vernon Building. J26

### SHORT HAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad St. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught, also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. McMillan, Principal.

### HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE "ABERDEEN"—A high-class private hotel for tourists and residents. Victoria; all white labor employed; plate board given; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, late of Gordon Hotel.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. William Jensen, Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St. Newly fitted up and renovated from top to bottom—good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquor and cigars. Thos. L. McManus, Proprietor.

### MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms free bus.

### NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, Proprietor.

### VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLIS—The most convenient to business centre, theatre, restaurants and docks. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL, A. E. Blackburn, well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurbished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat; fine commissaries; first-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan. \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan. 75c. upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—S. Thomas and Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Modern short course simplifies and shortens system; rapid progress guaranteed; also by correspondence. Apply to certified teacher, 1045 Yates St. J21

PRUNING and Spraying Done: contract or day work. J. Cook, Beaumont P.O. Phone B804, Esquimalt. J1

COTTON RAGS wanted at The Colonist department. J23

EMPIRE HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Columbia avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Large and European plan. The only auto bus in the city. Meets all trains and boats. Frank Colbourne, proprietor.

WILLL LEASE 5½ acres good land, good outbuildings, full bearing orchard, lots of small fruits, 1½ miles from city limits and car. Apply Newcomb, Pipe Line Road, near Pumping Station.

MISFIT and second-hand clothing bought and sold. "Lash's" Cleaning, Tailoring and Repairing Co., 843 View St., Phone A-1207. J28

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Modern short course simplifies and shortens system; rapid progress guaranteed; also by correspondence. Apply to certified teacher, 1045 Yates St. J21

FOR LET—Large Front Bedroom and kitchen. Phone and bath. 1176 Yates St. No children. J21

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Modern short course simplifies and shortens system; rapid progress guaranteed; also by correspondence. Apply to certified teacher, 1045 Yates St. J21

TO LET—Furnished room, centrally located. Close in 919 Fort Street. J21

TO LET—Furnished room suitable for two. Heated, modern new house. 321 Michigan.

TO RENT—One bedroom, with breakfast if preferred. 331 Chatterine St., opposite Park. Enquire between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. J21

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing. Corner Bridge Walk and Belleville St. or Woodill (formerly Reverse House.)

WANTED—Auxiliary yacht "Ariadne" fully equipped, with all gear. Apply to Mr. G. C. Green, 1017 Government St. J19

ADVERTISING—WORLD, Columbian, Canadian monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample or 10¢ for four month's trial.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Discovery streets, I am now prepared to sell all kinds of carriages, blacksmithing, etc. Horses shod, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter corks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. I. J. J. Fisher, 66 Discovery street.

TO LET—Thoroughbred fox terrier puppies, two months old. Apply A. B. Irving, 622 Cook street, or by telephone to No. 610 Between 8 and 9 o'clock.

DRESS SUIT for sale, latest style, quite new; a bargain. Box 302, Colonist. J21

FOULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

WANTED—Suitable Express Wagon Horse. Wah Yen & Co., 636 Cormorant Street. Phone 134. J20

FOR SALE—Newly Calved Cow. J. W. Tolmie, P.O. Box 226. J20

## BUDGET SPEECH GIVEN YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page Eleven)

in the estimates to assist in this work.  
(Hear, hear.)

### Fruit Exhibits

The policy of the government, sir, in sending exhibits of fruit to Great Britain has been criticized in some quarters, the principal contention being that the expense of these exhibitions was money wasted and that no substantial benefit could accrue from them on account of the distance and high transportation charges.

I may here state, sir, for the information of the house that after all the expense was not very great, and that although we sent over to the mother country 700 boxes of fruit, we obtained free transportation from the Canadian Pacific Railway company. (Hear, hear.) And while the general effect of this great and most striking exhibit was to induce a large number of very desirable settlers to come to this country from the other side, at the same time we were able to obtain a more or less handsome return towards the cost of this very useful branch of our service. (Cheers.) It was not sent, however, sir, so much with the object of establishing a market as to furnish an irresistible object lesson to the people on the other side showing them in the plainest and most conclusive manner possible, sir, that we could produce crops which were not only as good as their own but which in many cases were superior to their own. (Cheers.) But in addition, sir, we have shown that it is quite possible to establish a market in the great mother country. (Hear, hear.)

### Army's Good Work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs of good work by the army before us, I think it is not asking too much of honourable gentlemen on the opposite side of the house to withhold their criticism of the government in this connection until such time as they can produce something to show that the army has failed in its agreement, or that the government was ill advised in becoming a party to it. Labor conditions have changed completely throughout this continent during the past four months, but will anyone be bold enough to predict that these conditions are permanent? Is it not a fact rather that the country is passing through a short period of depression, and that with the opening of spring, all classes of labor will be more in demand than ever. Looking the situation over, and considering the very extensive works proposed in railway building, lumbering, mining and other industries during the coming working season, and coupling this with the universally expressed wish to make this province "a white man's country," who will say that the government is not fully justified in encouraging the immigration of men of British birth to assist in the development of our vast natural resources, and share in the benefits which will be derived from their exploitation. (Cheers.)

And I repeat, Sir, we have not the most complete justification for the policy upon which we have entered—of drawing our own countrymen from the old land—or assisting them to come out to this province and of affording them an ample opportunity for sharing in the same great privileges which we ourselves enjoy—in preference to permitting the employment, or to being forced to employ, Oriental labor—when, as is well known, our own people are only too anxious to come out and to do this very work. (Cheers.)

### General Conditions.

I am sure every member of this house will join with me in congratulating the business men and manufacturers of Canada generally, and those of British Columbia in particular, in not having allowed themselves to be influenced by the spirit of panic which has wrought so much damage in the United States. (Hear, hear.) There has been a period of industrial stagnation, in which hundreds of thousands of wage-earners were thrown out of work and millions of dollars withdrawn from circulation. With the purchasing power of the workingman destroyed, every line of business has suffered and distress and discomfort rule in many parts of the republic, with little prospect of relief for months to come. (Hear, hear.)

### Lumber Industry.

With us it is true that there has been a more or less general shutting down of logging camps and sawmills, but this was due to local causes, and the number of men thrown out of employment was proportionately no more than in former years during the dull season, for there had been great expansion in the logging and milling industries, and the number of men employed in new enterprises was much greater than ever before. In the matter of logs it is well known that prices reached the highest figure in the history of the business last summer, and the millmen soon discovered that the cut was far in excess of the demand. Prices fell to a nominal figure and the loggers ceased cutting with large stocks on hand. Many of the mills closed for the regular annual overhauling of machinery and plant, while others found they had sufficient stock on hand to supply the demand during the dull winter months. I am impelled to make these remarks owing to the fact that some pessimistic individuals are prophesizing hard times for our lumber industry, and it is not desirable that such statements should go to the outside world unchallenged. (Hear, hear.) I venture to say that the lumbering interests of British Columbia were never in a more healthy condition than at this present time, and I have every confidence that the steps taken by the government to check the indiscriminate staking of timber lands will materially aid in maintaining this satisfactory state of things. (Applause.)

The Morning Post is equally complimentary: "All that has been written on the subject," says the Post, "cannot convey to one's imagination the possibilities of British Columbia as a fruit-growing country in the same forcible way as a display of apples like that now to be seen at the Horticultural hall. The government of that colony has staged 275 cases from 30 growers and 15 packers. The color, size and quality of such well-known varieties as Golden Russet, Northern Spy, King of Tompkins' County, Newton Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Cox's Orange Pippin, Grimes' Golden Pippin and Baldwin, will be a revelation to many." (Cheers.)

Many other papers expressed equally favorable opinions. The Canadian Horticulturist, published in Toronto, pays a high compliment to our fruit-packers when it says: "The British Columbia government and fruit-growers are to be complimented on winning the gold medal at the recent exhibition of the Royal Horticultural society in London, England. Their energy and exactitude in displaying the products of British Columbia orchards at this exhibition in England, and at others in other parts of the world, are most commendable. Nova Scotia also made an excellent display at the Royal exhibition. It is to be regretted that Ontario made such a poor showing. The fault lies, not in the quality and character of the fruit, but in the condition in which it arrived. This was due largely to haste and carelessness in the matter of preparing the exhibit for shipment. Ontario fruit can hold its own in competition with the world. We would suggest that next year the government employ an expert to purchase and select the best samples of fruit grown in the province, and to pack it with the same care that is exercised by the packers of British Columbia and Oregon. By so doing, it may be expected that Ontario will redeem the reputation made by the unfortunate shipment that was sent to England last fall."

### Farm Laborers.

Honorable members will agree with me in the statement that there was a universal complaint of want of farm laborers during the past season of agricultural activity. (Hear, hear.) And this complaint, sir, was not confined to this province alone. (Hear, hear.) From Halifax to Victoria the farmers were clamouring for hands to assist them to garner the harvests of grain and fruit, and we read of train loads of laborers bound for the prairies being kidnapped by the farmers of Quebec and Ontario, and so great, indeed, sir, was this scarcity that whereas the ordinary wages for harvest hands all over the province of Ontario has been \$25 per month and board, while it has been usual in this province to pay at least \$30 per month and board during the summer months; we find that during the month of June and July last no

less than \$35 with board were willingly paid by the Ontario farmers, which only made the labor conditions still more difficult here than must otherwise have been the case. (Hear, hear.)

In the circumstances, and in order to give employment to white men, where coolie labor was being used, the government entered into negotiations with the emigration branch of the Salvation Army for the introduction of British farm laborers. Before any definite agreement with the army was made, we satisfied ourselves through correspondence that similar work undertaken by it in Ontario and Manitoba had proven to be in every way satisfactory to the governments of those provinces. Finally, after searching inquiry into the emigration system of the army and its results, we agreed to advance a stated sum for each immigrant, this advance being in the nature of a loan to be repaid to the province by the party receiving the benefit, through the agency of the army. The agreement includes conditions whereby the army undertakes to find employment for the immigrants, and to exercise a friendly surveillance over them in the way of recruiting and housing them until they are permanently settled in positions which will insure them earning a livelihood. (Applause.)

And consequently, Sir, I do not think that any of these people, and by no means so many of them, have arrived as some have supposed, or at all likely to swell the ranks of the thousands of destitute men who, we are at least told, are at present in the province. (Hear, hear.)

### Army's Good Work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs of good work by the army before us, I think it is not asking too much of honourable gentlemen on the opposite side of the house to withhold their criticism of the government in this connection until such time as they can produce something to show that the army has failed in its agreement, or that the government was ill advised in becoming a party to it. Labor conditions have changed completely throughout this continent during the past four months, but will anyone be bold enough to predict that these conditions are permanent? Is it not a fact rather that the country is passing through a short period of depression, and that with the opening of spring, all classes of labor will be more in demand than ever. Looking the situation over, and considering the very extensive works proposed in railway building, lumbering, mining and other industries during the coming working season, and coupling this with the universally expressed wish to make this province "a white man's country," who will say that the government is not fully justified in encouraging the immigration of men of British birth to assist in the development of our vast natural resources, and share in the benefits which will be derived from their exploitation. (Cheers.)

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

year, so that the cut made in the 21st year may prove as profitable as that of the first year. This has been done on the Ottawa and in other parts of the east, and there is no reason why the same wise policy should not be exercised here—in fact there exists every incentive to its adoption by men their life work. The British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber, the Canadian Forestry Association, and all other societies formed in the interests of the lumber industry, should combine in a campaign of education which would teach every man in the business to look upon proper methods of logging as the fundamental principle of success in his calling. (Hear, hear.)

While on this subject I might say that the percentage of forest fires during the past year has shown a gratifying decrease, and the increased attention given to their prevention is bearing good fruit, the lumbermen recognizing the importance of fire protection and are earnestly assisting in the work. (Hear, hear.)

According to returns made to the chief timber inspector, the lumber cut for 1907 was as follows:

Cut on provincial lands west of the Coast Range, 488,000,000 feet; cut on provincial lands east of the Coast Range, 260,000,000 feet; cut on Dominion lands in the railway belt, 45,000,000; cut on E. & N. railway lands, Vancouver, 13,000,000. Total cut, 846,000,000 feet.

Stocks of lumber on hand west of Coast Range, 140,000,000; stocks of lumber on hand east of Coast Range, 120,000,000. Total, 260,000,000.

The total cut, valued at an average of \$15 per thousand, represents \$12,690,000.

Log scaling returns to hand show: Log scaled west of Coast Range, average \$1,860,000 per month, 382,320,000; logs scaled east of Coast Range, 178,000,000. Total, 560,320,000.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

At the opening of the new year's business the lumbermen find themselves with a stock on hand of about 260,000,000 feet, which I am informed, is being rapidly diminished to fill eastern and overseas orders, and with a prospect of having more orders than they can conveniently supply when the building season begins on the prairies. The fact that the "short" crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off no falling off in the demand for our lumber.

This would indicate that at the beginning of 1907 there was about 280,000,000 feet of logs in the woods or in

the water.

The revised totals of the cut of 1906 give a grand total of 670,721,923 feet, so that 1907 shows an increase in manufactured lumber of 375,000,000 feet. (Applause.)

bound, would amount in round numbers to \$2,000,000. This appears to me to be a very serious state of affairs, due on the Ottawa and in other parts of the east, and there is no reason why the same wise policy should not be exercised here—in fact there exists every incentive to its adoption by men their life work. The British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber, the Canadian Forestry Association, and all other societies formed in the interests of the lumber industry, should combine in a campaign of education which would teach every man in the business to look upon proper methods of logging as the fundamental principle of success in his calling. (Hear, hear.)

**Capt. Newcomb's Report**

Capt. Newcomb states the facts as follows: "Referring to the 39,334,329 pounds of halibut caught during the year 1906 by foreign fishermen in the waters off the coast of British Columbia, I beg to state that said amount is accounted for as follows:

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| New England Fishing Co. ....  | 9,414,330  |
| Tacoma Fish Co. ....          | 7,946,666  |
| San Juan Fish Co. ....        | 3,973,333  |
| Taken by smaller crafts. .... | 18,000,000 |

Total catch ..... 39,334,329

"The above stated companies employ large boats which operate twelve dories each and fish with from twenty to twenty-four miles of trawls for each steamer. The 18,000,000 pounds taken by the forty odd smaller crafts were caught in districts 2 and 3, mostly in the latter district. These odd crafts operate in two to four dories each and about one mile of trawls to a dory.

"Each and every one of the above craft frequent and clean their fish in the harbors of British Columbia, when the Kestrel is not there to prevent this violation of our laws, and the destruction of our inshore fisheries, as it is a well known fact that fish will not frequent waters where dead fish and offal are disposed of."

<



# The New Merchandise Has Hypnotic Influence

There seems to be a hypnotic influence about the new merchandise whenever it appears, no matter how forehand the showing may be. Every change in style and fabric seems imbued with a magical suggestion and an insinuating charm that few women can resist.

## OUR SHOWING OF SPRING WAISTS ARE INDEED MOST ATTRACTIVE

And is the most comprehensive we have ever had on show, and includes most charming and distinctive styles in dainty mulls, Persian lawns, etc. The trimmings of them are exquisite while the prices are surprisingly low which demonstrates our supremacy in matters of style and fashion.

### Dress Well At Small Cost

Men who dress carefully are the ones who attract attention. A well dressed, prosperous appearance is a good business asset, and shows taste and refinement which human nature is just vain enough to like! If you stop to think for a moment of the points you take into consideration, when sizing up a man the first time you meet him, you will realize what an important part his clothes play in influencing your judgment. It is the same way with other folks. Their first impression of you depends largely on your appearance—to a marked degree on the clothes you wear, and while it is your business to dress well, it is our business to enable you to do so at a reasonable expenditure. The clothing which we keep secures the fashionable effects sought for by all careful dressers and who wish good quality at a small cost. We therefore wish to draw your special attention to the New Spring Suits which we are showing at prices ranging from \$12.50 to

**\$8.75**

### Send For Our New Fashion Catalogue

Our new Spring and Summer catalogue is now ready, and will be gladly mailed to out of town residents, who send in their name and address. It is profusely illustrated, showing the most up to date styles in millinery, women's and men's ready to wear apparel, and also contains a splendid list of staple articles, small ware, furniture, hardware, kitchen utensils, stoves, ranges, groceries, etc., and will be found a most interesting and wonderful help to all out of town residents.

## Stunning Styles in Beautiful New Spring Costumes



**CHARMING** New Spring Modes—The products of the world's most foremost fashion authorities are shown here in pleasing array. Included in these new arrivals are many of the popular Tight and Semi-fitting Styles, which are sure to meet the approval of the most exacting. They are specially distinctive in their cut and fit, and the simplicity and elegance of their tailoring throughout should be of interest to all fashionable dressers. We are here describing three of the most recent arrivals.

### Ladies' Costume at \$35.00

in French Panama and Venetian Cloths, hip length, double breasted, with rolled collar and cuffs, semi-fitting back and loose front; jacket lined throughout with sateen, full pleated skirt, in colors of black, navy, brown, green and tweed mixtures. Price . . . . . \$35.00

### Ladies' Costume at \$45.00

finished at waist with deep girdle, new butterfly sleeve, flat collars and inlaid with silk braid, coat lined throughout with silk, skirt 15-gored, with pleat at each seam, in colors of navy, black, brown and light tweed effects. The price is . . . . . \$45.00

### Ladies' Costume at \$37.50

hip length coat, tight fitting back and front, three-quarter length butterfly sleeve, flat collar, sleeves and collars finished with silk braid; coat is silk lined; skirt is circular navy, brown and tweed effects. Price . . . . . \$37.50

## Boys' Clothing Popularly Priced

All parents who wish to dress their boy well at a price that is just right will find the section of this store devoted to Boys' Clothing a most interesting place. Nothing arouses the proud spirit of a boy so much as to dress him like a gentleman, and how nice it is to see a mother standing at the doorstep eying the appearance of the little fellow, as he walks away, with the air of satisfaction on her face, saying to herself, "Well, he looks fit to go any place." That is the sort of clothing we keep. Clothing that satisfies in every way, clothing that looks well, wears well and fits accurately, and you will find by looking through our large stock of Boys' Norfolk Suits just the one which will strike you as being just right. Prices range from

**\$2.75**

## Fashionable Hats for Spring Wear

We have just received a very large shipment of all that is new and novel in smart head dress for men, direct from the World's most foremost manufacturers. In this showing we wish to specially draw your attention to our stock of Stetson's Soft and Stiff Hats in all the very latest lots. These hats are too well known to warrant us describing them minutely, while for their wearing qualities and appearance they are unexcelled. Prices range from—

**\$4.00**

## TODAY'S OFFERINGS ARE CERTAINLY ATTRACTIVE

### Men's Trousers \$2.00 to \$1.00

A specially strong line of Men's Pants go on sale tomorrow at special prices. These are all mostly in tweeds and will no doubt interest every man who wishes a good pair of pants at a small price. Special for today, \$2.00 and . . . . . \$1.00

### Men's Socks—3 Pairs for 50c

A splendid line of Men's Heavy Woolen Socks go on sale today at a very enticing figure. These are in grey and brown and it is safe to say that they will clear quickly at this enticing price. Special for today, 3 pairs for . . . . . 50c

### A Special Line of Men's Stripe Shirts Today at 50c

This special lot includes a splendid range in Men's Stripe Shirts. These are all new, fresh, crisp merchandise, just the thing for Summer use. They are made of striped print and cambric and have cuffs detached and attached. Special today . . . . . 50c

### Axminster Rugs for Today's Selling at \$2.00 Each

24 SAXONY AXMINSTER RUGS, size 27 in. x 54 in., in all designs and coloring. Have deep, rich wool pile and a beautiful Rug. Special price for today at . . . . . \$2.00

### Today's Offerings in Ladies' Underskirts at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

These are indeed splendid underskirts. They are made of good quality sateen, some being very heavy, and are all strictly new, fresh and crisp. Some has 10 and 14-inch flounces, with small ruffles and shirred white. Others are plain. Specially priced for today at \$1.75, \$1.50 and . . . . . \$1.25

## Furniture Bargains for Today



### Early English Sideboard, Reg. \$100 for \$80

EARLY ENGLISH SIDEBOARD, with full size base surmounted with two leaded glass cabinets affixed to back, British bevel plate mirror at back. Regular value \$100.00, for . . . . . \$80.00

### Early English Buffet, Regular \$60 for \$48

EARLY ENGLISH BUFFET, with three-quarter cabinet base and long leaded glass cabinet above top. British beveled plate mirror. Regular value \$60.00, for . . . . . \$48.00

### Early English China Cabinet, Reg. \$30 for \$24

EARLY ENGLISH CHINA CABINET, with square ends and leaded glass top, panels in door and sides, 4-grooved shelves. Regular value was \$30.00, for . . . . . \$24.00

### Mission Dining Room Suites

These Suites consist of one buffet, one dining table, one china closet and one serving table, made of best selected ash and very nicely finished in early English style, and are exceptionally stirring values, which will no doubt move quickly. The prices for tomorrow are as follows:

Regular \$60.00. Today for . . . . . \$45

Regular \$69.00. Today for . . . . . \$49

Regular \$82.00. Today for . . . . . \$64

## Some Great Underpricings in Office Furniture

### Roll Top Desk. Regular Value \$45. Special Today \$36

ROLL TOP DESK, made of birch, mahogany finish, has deep base and fitting cabinets, has two pedestals, contains 4 drawers each. Regular value of this fine desk was \$45.00. Specially today at . . . . . \$36.00

### Flat Top Desk. Regular Value \$17. Special Today \$13.50

This is a splendid Desk for the money we are offering it at. It is made of solid oak, well finished, and should leave the store in quick order. The regular value was \$17, but for today it is marked at . . . . . \$13.50

### Flat Top Desk. Regular \$14 for \$11.50

Flat Top Office Desk, made of selected elm, well finished and which we venture to say cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the same price. The regular price of this piece of furniture was \$14.00. Specially priced for today at . . . . . \$11.50

### The Tell-Tale Milk Jugs at 25c

This is just the kind of jug which you need, is marked in measurements of half pint, 1 pint, 1 1/2 pints and one quart. Short measure is next to impossible when using one of these jugs, and which is specially priced at . . . . . 25c

### Runners and Squares at 90c

Today we are placing on sale a splendid assortment of Runners and Squares. These are made of Muslin and Applique. Size of Runners are 18 x 72 and Squares are 36 x 36. Specially priced for today at . . . . . 90c

### Today's Special in Men's Underwear at \$1.00 Each

Today we are offering a splendid bargain in Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. Sizes of shirts are 34, 36 and 38. Drawers are 32, 34 and 36, and are exceptionally good values. They are not the kind that will cause you to complain, but instead make you wish you had bought more. The special price for today is, each . . . . . \$1.00

### Ladies' Corset Covers. Reg. 75c to \$1.25. Today 25c

Today we are offering a splendid bargain in Ladies' Corset Covers, to all those who are able to wear a small size. The sizes are 32 and 34. They are slightly soiled through being handled and put on display, but this little obstacle is soon disposed of by a few minutes in the wash tub. Regular values were 75c to \$1.25. Special today at . . . . . 25c

### White Bed Sets. Reg. \$6.50 Today \$3.75

To WHITE NET BED SETTS, lace edge and insertion, deep ruffle on spread and bolster cover, with medallion centre. Regular \$6.50. Today special . . . . . \$3.75